The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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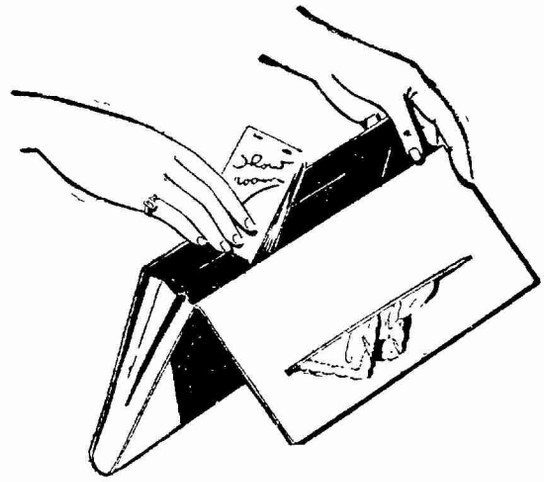

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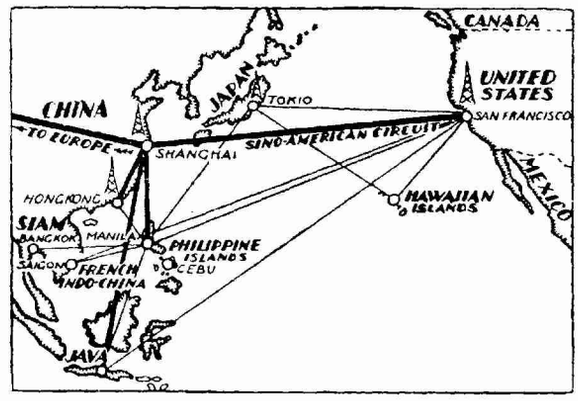

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

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DEMORALIZING INFLUENCE OF DOG-RACE GAMBLING

THE rumors which are constantly in circulation in Shanghai alleging the payment of heavy bribes or subsidies by the local greyhound-gambling joints to certain Chinese officials in the local municipal government of Greater Shanghai, plus equally widely circulated allegations of crookedness in the manipulation of races through the "doping" of dogs, indicate the demoralizing influence of the whole dog-race-gambling industry upon practically everything with which it has come in contact. And in addition to the evil influence upon the community generally there also are reports of certain "sharp" practices within the organizations themselves, chiefly concerning alleged manipulation of shares on the part of those on the inside, which naturally has resulted in heavy losses on the part of those who purchased shares in the open market. While there can be little sympathy for those who have lost money as a result of purchase of shares in a gambling enterprise, they at least should be assured against sharp practices on the part of the directors of the enterprises. From reports now in circulation there is strong liklihood of the greyhound gambling enterprise in Shanghai breaking up in a disgraceful scandal following the enforcement of the Municipal Council's closing order at the end of next month, the reason being as stated: the demoralizing influence of the whole business from the original date of its introduction by British interests three years ago. Recently there has been a tendency on the part of some of the greyhound-gambling interests to make changes in their constitutions which would give the resorts an outward appearance of private "clubs," but this can have no effect on the Council's decision to put an end to the whole demoralizing business. Of all the arguments advanced in favor of a continuance of dog-gambling in Shanghai, the weakest has been that it is a "sport," hence should be permitted similar to horse-racing. While it is true that horse-racing as practiced in Shanghai has also degenerated largely into a gigantic gambling enterprise, it does have certain redeeming features which are entirely absent in the dog-racing business. If dog-racing is a sport, why is it always accompanied by the operation of open commercialized

pari-mutuel gambling enterprises which are designed purely for making money at the expense of the ignorant and gullible? Several months ago when the National Government placed a ban on the import of racing-dogs, certain foreigners interested in the business are reported to have offered a bribe of $100,000 to a Chinese official to permit another shipment of dogs to be brought in from England and Australia. Surely these gentlemen who had such large funds available were not interested primarily in the promotion of dog-racing as a sport. Owing to the existence of exterritoriality the Chinese Government has been powerless to prevent the introduction or operation of these nefarious enterprises under foreign flags on Chinese soil, but the existence of such enterprises, plus their degrading and demoralizing influence upon the Chinese people has undoubtedly had a considerable influence in strengthening Chinese determination to do away the whole extrality system.

GHINA'S NEW MOVE TO SETTLE EXTRALITY QUESTION

CAN China abolish exterritoriality by May 5 and if so, what is likely to happen? These questions have become prominent as a result of recent statements from Nanking indicating a fresh determination to force an early settlement of the exterritorial deadlock. A few days ago, Dr. C. T. Wang, National Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement wherein he reviewed developments on the extrality question since the issuance of a mandate by the National Government on December 28, 1929. The last sentence in Dr. Wang's statement was the most important. He declared, "*I sincerely trust that China will not be forced to adopt any measure to obtain her objective other than that of friendly negotiation.*" Since Dr. Wang's statement was wirelessed in full to all of China's ministers in various foreign capitals, it has generally been looked upon as the opening gun of a new campaign to bring an early adjustment of the question. In the Government's original mandate on the subject, issued on December 28, 1929 it was stated that January 1, 1930 was to be considered as the beginning date for the re-establishment of Chinese sovereignty through the abolition of exterritoriality. Since that time negotiations have been proceeding in various world capitals, particularly Washington and London, but while various compromise proposals have been suggested, nothing definite has been accomplished. The belief prevails that while Washington and London continue to talk about relinquishing their extrality courts, that neither Government is really desirous of doing anything. Also the belief prevails that there is some sort of unofficial collusion between Washington and London to put China off and delay a settlement. Both Washington and London are being pressed by their commercial and financial interests in China to delay settlement of the extrality issue, but while this may have some effect, the real reason for procrastination probably is due to the fact that both governments are so occupied with domestic questions that anything pertaining to China appears unimportant in comparison. A realization of this situation probably has prompted China to make another and more determined attempt to get action.

There also are certain domestic political reasons which are inspiring China to settle the question, the chief of which is the National People's Assembly which is scheduled to meet in Nanking on May 5. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek wants to be able to go before this important meeting and announce that this long-standing restriction on China's sovereignty has been abolished. If Gen. Chiang is not in a position to make this announcement, he will have to face attacks by his political enemies, particularly on the part of the Kuomintang Leftists, who will charge him and his government with weakness in dealing with the foreigners. Reports from Nanking in recent days have told of frequent conferences participated in by high officials wherein the extrality problem was discussed from all possible angles. Dr. Wang told Chinese newspapermen in Nanking last Saturday that the extrality problem was at the head of the list of issues to be settled this year. The Central Political Council on February 19 passed a resolution that the issue had to be settled before May 5, the date for the convocation of the National People's Convention.

It is obvious, therefore, that something definite must be done and that shortly. Reports in the papers that the American and British Ministers are shortly proceeding to Nanking, have led to the belief that something *will be done*. While Nanking has not announced its plans in the event the question cannot be settled by negotiation before May 5, some of the Chinese newspapers have suggested possible lines of action, one being that the National Government will take unilateral action on the question by going ahead and establishing special district courts at Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Hankow before the middle of next April. At the same time regulations will be promulgated governing cases involving foreign interests which may come before these courts. Foreign legal experts will be invited by China to serve in an advisory capacity in connection with these courts. Should China go ahead and set up her special courts, thus complying in a measure with the Powers' demands, it would create an interesting situation and would place the foreigners on the defensive because the so-called Extrality Treaties will shortly expire anyway. One cannot imagine America and England, chief sticklers for treaty observance, continuing to operate their foreign courts after China had fulfilled, to the best of her ability, the conditions which they had insisted upon as necessary for an abolition of exterritoriality. And if the Powers did continue their courts, we would then have the interesting spectacle of rival courts functioning in the treaty ports, a situation too ridiculous to merit serious consideration.

READY FOR ANOTHER ACT IN THE MANCHURIAN DRAMA

THE decision of the National Government to send Mo Teh-hui back to Moscow and to send along with him representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Industries, indicates an apparent intention to attempt a settlement of all outstanding ques-

tions, including resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations. The Government has stated, however, that its original policy regarding the prior settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway problem still stands. The fact that Nanking is sending a full delegation to Moscow indicates an intention on the part of the Government to come to terms with the Red Russians if possible—which decision takes on added significance in the light of news published in Shanghai last Monday to the effect that Japan has finally presented her proposals to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding a settlement of Sino-Japanese issues in South Manchuria. The details of the Japanese proposals which appear elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* are mainly concerned with an adjustment of the railway question—hence the designation of the present Manchurian situation as a "drama" with China occupying the center of the stage warding off the attacks of two aggressors—Russia and Japan. Two railways are involved, the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern line in North Manchuria and the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria line in South Manchuria. Further interest is provided in a report by *Reuter* from Peiping stating that the Soviet is following its usual diplomatic tactics of mobilizing troops on the Manchurian border, and additional reports from Harbin stating that thousands of peasants from Soviet Russia are continuing to flock across the border into Chinese territory.

A Chinese contributor, Hsiao Fung-soh, who writes for the *Shanghai Evening Post* quoted a report by the Military Intelligence Corps of the Chinese Northeastern Defense Force at Mukden which alleged that the Soviet Russians now have 250,000 troops stationed along the Chinese border and in eastern Siberia, these troops belonging to the Soviet Border Defense Forces and the Siberian (Far Eastern) Garrison Forces, the Soviet military establishment also including 34 modern bombers, most of them equipped with machine guns and in addition a river flotilla of 26 gunboats with an auxiliary airforce consisting of 16 amphibian planes, each also equipped with machine guns. The report by the Chinese Military Intelligence Corps regarding the Soviet military establishment on the Chinese border was as follows:

7th Division: Mixed infantry and artillery brigades, totalling 17,000 men stationed across the Manchurian border from the Suifeng-Tungning-Meishan region with headquarters at Vladivostok.

14th Cavalry Division: Tank and field artillery corps, more than 10,000 strong stationed in the region along Hangkai Lake with headquarters established across the Amur River from Fuling.

8th Division: Infantry corps, totalling 17,000 men stationed along the Ussuri River with headquarters at "Ssu-er-ku."

11th Division: Infantry corps with 2,000 cavalry troops, totalling 20,000 strong stationed along the Siberian bank of the Heiho opposite the Sihwei District.

Just across the border from Manchuli are stationed the 34th and 63rd Divisions, one cavalry division and an additional artillery corps of 7,000 men. This strong unit is equipped with a total of 270 field-guns and cannons of various sizes, 14 tanks and 30 armored cars, and a squadron of 34 bombers.

The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Border Defense Forces are at Ta-u-li- with Chita as the headquarters of the reserve forces of 20,000 infantry and cavalry troops.

The Soviet Garrison Forces comprise a total of six divisions of mixed infantry and calvalry units with approximately 20,000 men to each division.

The headquuarters of this entire army is established at present in Blavgoveschensk, though the troops are scattered in the extreme eastern part of Siberia for peace maintenance duties.

As stated above, the Soviet Far Eastern Fleet is divided into two squadrons, one for coastal defense and the other for patrol duties along the Amur River. The naval headquarters are at Vladivostok. The flotilla of 26 small river gunboats also maintains a constant watch on all Chinese activities. The Soviet Fleet also possesses an aviation squadron of 16 amphibian planes equipped with rapid firing machine guns.

Against these Soviet forces, the Manchurian authorities have stationed at various strategic points along the border a total of 70,000 troops, including those units which are guarding the C.E.R.

Unless the fighting ability of the North-Eastern Army has considerably improved since 1929 it seems a matter of certainty that even with 10 times the number of soldiers the Manchurian forces would be no match for the Red troops.

THE CHINESE CONTROL OF THE CHINA PRESS

SEVERAL weeks ago it was announced in *The Review* that Chinese interests had purchased control of *The China Press*, an English language morning newspaper which was established in Shanghai about twenty years ago by Thomas F. Millard. It is understood that the Chinese purchasers include a number of local Chinese merchants and bankers and one former official of North China, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who served in various positions in the former Peking Government and who has frequently represented China in international conferences, notably the Paris Conference at the conclusion of the World War. The actual promoter of the new corporation is T. B. Chang, general manager of *The Shun Pao*, who is also interested in a number of other Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and North China, notably *The China Times*, also published in Shanghai. The new general manager, or to use his exact title, "Managing Director" of *The China Press* is Hollington K. Tong, his

Mr. Hollington K. Tong

Chinese name being Tung Hsien-kuang. Mr. Tong assumed his duties last week, coming here from Tientsin where he has been the publisher of a well known Chinese paper known as *The Yung Pao*. Mr. Tong has had extensive experience both with Chinese and English-language papers. After graduation from the Schools of Journalism of the University of Missouri and Columbia University, he served on the repertorial staffs of the *New York Times* and *New York Evening Post*, following which he served for a time as an assistant editor of *The Independent*. Returning to China in 1912 he joined the *China Republican* at Shanghai, later proceeding to Peking where he edited the *Daily News* and also served as correspondent for Shanghai newspapers, for several years being the Peking correspondent and assistant editor of *The China Weekly Review*. Aside from his newspaper work, Mr. Tong has also had considerable experience in official and business life. He was English-secretary of the Peking Senate in the First Republican regime and in 1914 joined the National Oil Administration, later retiring to accept a position on the sales staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Later he was connected with the Peking Ministry of Communications and the Railway Finance Commission. Last year Mr. Tong accompanied the Chinese Naval Mission headed by Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei on a trip of investigation around the world.

We believe most foreigners will join with us in wishing Mr. Tong and his associates the fullest possible measures of success in their new venture. There is a vast undeveloped field in China for a Chinese-owned and managed English language daily newspaper, due to the fact that the English language is so widely read and spoken in the country. Under Mr. Millard's editorship *The China Press* quickly sprang into prominence following the First Revolution and had it not been for complications which developed during the early days of the World War the paper might have become the leading foreign daily in China. However, the control passed into the hands of British interests affiliated with the opium business and the inevitable happened, the paper lost its character as an independent American organ and receded to bottom position in the Shanghai field. As stated, there is abundant opportunity here for a Chinese-owned English-language newspaper that will devote its chief attention to Chinese interests and Chinese news, particularly Chinese news. The local foreign newspapers, with the exception of T. V. Starr's recently established *Evening Post*, have never paid any particular attention to Chinese news except the class of news having to do with Chinese wars or which could be classed as "anti-foreign" in character. News pertaining to happenings in China always took second position to reports of happenings abroad. We have seen innumerable issues of Shanghai foreign newspapers without a single item on the front page pertaining to happenings in China or even in the Chinese community that makes up 95 percent of the population of Shanghai. We hope that *The China Press*, under the direction of Mr. Tong and his associates will quickly recover the prestige which it enjoyed under the direction of Mr. Millard, but which it lost when it became contaminated by the old British opium monopoly.

The Anti-Red Campaign and the Political Situation

ELSEWHERE in this week's issue of *The Review* are two articles dealing with the Communist situation in Central China, one article by Dr. Ida Kahn, well known Chinese woman physician who resides at Nanchang in the midst of "red" territory, and the other article by an American army officer who made a special study of the subject. These articles, combined with another on the same theme by Edward Hunter, American newspaper correspondent, which appeared in *The Review* on Jan. 31, probably provide the best analysis of the situation which has appeared in print in recent weeks. The articles are timely because the National Government has just appointed Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, to the supreme command of the Government troops south of the Yangtsze with instructions to wind up the campaign against the red armies as soon as possible. Gen. Ho's appointment was announced on Jan. 29, his title being "Bandit Suppression Commander for Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien," which means that he will have supreme military power in Central China, including the Wu-Han cities.

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Hankow on Feb. 20 alleged that the red leaders Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung had taken the offensive and were attacking the Government troops commanded by Lu Tih-ping (governor of Kiangsi) in the vicinity of Kian, which city is located on the Kan river about 100 miles south of Nanchang the provincial capital. The Japanese report claimed that the recapture of Kian by the red troops appeared imminent, hence Gen. Ho Ying-ching had ordered the 60th and 61st Divisions to defend the city. Also, there have been reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has ordered a considerable number of former Kuominchun troops, now stationed in Shantung to the Kiangsi front. The Kian district, being mountainous, appears to be the chief communistic stronghold in Kiangsi. It was here that Gen. Liu Tih-ping's forces met their defeat late last December, the following report from a correspondent in Nanchang which appeared in *The China Press* (Shanghai) on Feb. 20, being the first complete account which has appeared,

> "With four divisions, General Liu made his attack. The fiftieth division, constituted his center, the twenty-fifth, his left wing and the forty-seventh his right wing, while General Lin's old Kiangsi division, the eighteenth, was held in reserve behind the center. In this formation, the communists were attacked, and in a short time the communists began their retreat into the mountains about Tungku. However, instead of taking the direct road to Tungku, they drew off to one side, drawing the fiftieth after them. The eighteenth, still in reserve, but following alone after the fiftieth, found the road to Tungku undefended and proceed to take it direct to that city.
>
> "The city, too, they found undefended, but investigation showed that the place was full of money, and the soldiers proceeded to load themselves with it. The communists having lost the fiftieth in the mountains, returned to Tungku and surrounded the eighteenth, there. The officers of the eighteenth did their

best to rally their men, but these no longer had a taste for fighting, being much more interested to slip away with their accumulated riches. A thousand or two men, however, including the body guards, were rallied and an attempt was made to cut their way out, but this miserably failed with heavy loss of life, as the communists held the points of vantage, and the only escape was by a narrow mountain road.

"On the surrender of the remainder of the division, the men were lectured on the great benefits of communism, and after some hours of this, they were offered $20 per month, if they would turn over to the communists and fight with them, they to choose the officers under whom they would serve. If they chose not to serve in this way, then they were to surrender their equipment, and be allowed to go free with $3 traveling expenses per man. Inquiry was made of the men as to whether they would choose their divisional commander, General Deng, and when told that they would not, as he had grafted on their wages, the General was paraded through the streets, hooted at by his own men. On seeing this, one of the brigade commanders committed suicide. The other already wounded, was voted a good fellow by his men, and was then released, as he refused the proffered command of the division under the communists. He some days later arrive at Nanchang, where he has been in hospital.

"The communists next dressed their own soldiers in the captured uniforms of the eighteenth division, and sent them out to find the fiftieth, bearing the flags and banners of the eighteenth. On seeing, as they supposed, the eighteenth division coming to join them, the fiftieth were much relieved, until at close range the communists opened fire. Thus by surprise near half of the fiftieth was disposed of in killed and wounded."

That the anti-red campaign has again assumed a critical stage was indicated in a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on Feb. 17 stating that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had issued instructions for a strict censorship on all telegrams and mail-matter from the so-called red districts, the purpose apparently being to prevent the Communist leaders from communicating with agents on the outside, supposedly in Shanghai or other coast ports. Aside from a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on Feb. 16 claiming that a communist-bandit force under Ho Lung had been defeated on the Hupeh-Hunan-Szechuen front, there have been no further telegrams dealing with the progress of the campaign. A circular telegram issued by Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government inviting Hunanese refugees to return to their homes indicated an improvement in the situation in that province, but this improvement may be only temporary due to the retreat of the red forces into the adjoining province of Kiangsi. The *Hankow Herald* on Feb. 15 published a dispatch from Nanchang stating that 48 Communist army officers, including three officials of the so-called Kiangsi "soviet government", who had been captured by the Government forces at Kian, had been executed. The dispatch also confirmed the previous reports regarding the killing at the hands of the reds of Gen. Chang Hui-chan, commander of the Government's 18th Division, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the communist forces near Kian.

Aside from the reports which have appeared in the daily newspapers *The Review* is also in receipt of a communication from a foreign missionary resident of Kiangsi who reviewed the situation in that province in terms which are all too familiar, the concluding paragraphs of his letter being as follows:

"Everywhere in their territory the most radical communist doctrines are preached, and among these the anti-religious have their place. Undoubtedly cupidity is a major factor in the motivation of these activities, and banditry, brigandage and murder are proper, though hardly adequate terms to describe these outrages, yet one familiar with events in the province must recognize the hand of the Soviets as the organizing power which gives it its deadly effectiveness and its continuing significance. It is this sinister connection also which raises the events of the year from merely a series of most deplorable lapses into semi-barbarism in a time of political chaos, to that of a significant revolutionary change in the social, political, economic and religious outlook and attitude towards life of millions of people.

"One can but watch sympathetically, though with increasing concern, the efforts of the Government to suppress this communism. More than 100,000 troops are reported now in the Province, and they continue to come in, division after division. But these are billetted on the people. They continue to occupy and to loot mission properties (as at Shang Kao, Kiangsi, and Taihu, Anhwei) which in some cases have previously been taken and less severely used by the communist forces. Many of the common people welcome the communists even more than they welcome the government troops; for the popular feeling is based on an estimate of immediate values rather than on the long look ahead. Victory will not be immediate, nor will the results of military victory be permanent, unless and until the government can bring real economic relief and a larger measure of justice to the common man.

"Undoubtedly the youth of the southern half of Kiangsi are captured by it (the communist program) and hundreds of thousands are ready to die for it. Do not forget also that in a battle October 30-31 past, at Lunku, Lu Teh-ping lost 1½ divisions out of four engaged. There are fighters and strategists among them (the communists) and the Government troops have yet to prove that they can go into the mountains and get them."

The mountainous nature of the country making it practically impossible for the Government forces to make effective use of heavy artillery, or to transport large stocks of ammunition, results in the advantage being on the side of the Communist gangs which are familiar with the district. The local defenders know all the trails and hiding places, and, of greatest importance, have the assistance of the local inhabitants who for one reason or another sympathize with them and oppose the government troops. The only way the government will be able permanently to control this territory is to build roads so as to cut the country into segments. The Government forces could then patrol the roads and gradually clean out the gangs in the adjacent areas. Only by a thorough combing of the whole country, confiscation of all weapons and the setting up of local responsible governments in the villages can the problem be solved and this alien influence permanently eradicated. In connection with the road construction program, a reader in Nanking suggested that the National Government follow a plan formerly in vogue in the United States whereby all able-bodied men were required to contribute four or five days out of the year to work on the roads. This was done at periods of the year when farm work was not pressing and resulted in the construction of roads suitable for horse-drawn vehicles throughout the western part of the United States. It was suggested that the adoption of this system, plus the utilization of the soldiers in road work, would quickly open up the country for efficient military operation, not to mention the ordinary benefits of modern roads to the future prosperity of the country.

KWANGSI AND SHANSI TROUBLES BEING ADJUSTED

The appointment of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, to investigate conditions in Shansi province, apparently indicates a final adjustment of the military and political complications which have existed in that province since the termination of the civil war late last year. Although Gen. Shang Chen (Shansi militarist) assumed office as chairman of the Shansi provincial government on Feb. 16, reports from Taiyuanfu have indicated that a serious dispute still exists among the Shansi and ex-Kuominchun generals as to who shall control the province. The sending of Dr. Kung (native of Shansi) to Taiyuanfu and the reported plan to make him chairman of the province, apparently was done for the purpose of settling the controvercy.

The *Hankow Herald* published a report from Taiyuanfu on Feb. 20 alleging that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, former Shansi militarist, who is now a refugee in the Japanese zone at Dairen, had looted his province of approximately $80,000,000 in silver and in addition had issued bank notes to the amount of $150,000,000. It was also alleged that Gen. Yen had encouraged the use of narcotics, the annual amount consumed being estimated at $60,000,000. The same paper also published a report regarding Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, some 50,000 of whose Kuominchun troops are quartered in southern Shansi, alleging that Feng is still in Shansi spending his time in traveling about the province on foot.

Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Kwangsi militarist, who had been in Nanking for several weeks conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regarding rehabilitation measures in Kwangsi province, was scheduled to depart from Shanghai for Canton this week. A report in the *Shun Pao* on Feb. 20 stated that Gen. Huang had been appointed Rehabilitation Commissioner of Kwangsi and would be directly responsible to the State Council. He was expected to stop in Canton for a conference with the Cantonese generals Chen Ming-shu and Chen Chi-tang before proceeding to his post.

The *Shun Pao* published a dispatch from Hsuchowfu on Feb. 19 stating that the 26th Route Army (ex-Kuominchun) under Gen. Sun Lien-chun had been ordered to entrain for Pukow for transit to Kiangsi province. Upon arrival at Nanchang, Gen. Sun will assume office as commander of the Kiangsi bandit-suppression forces.

Strong Criticism Aroused by Dr. Wu Lien-teh's Scheme for Government Opium Control

CHINA'S unmistakable tendency toward the establishment of some new system of government control of opium production, distribution and sale is evident in the recent declaration of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the newly organized National Quarantine Service. Dr. Wu's suggestion appeared originally in *The Chinese Nation*, an English language weekly published by Chinese interests at Shanghai, but recently certain unnamed interests have reprinted the report and given it wide distribution in the form of a pamphlet carrying the title. "Opium Problem Reaches Acute Stage—Case for International Co-operation and Control."

Dr. Wu Lien-teh's proposal included eight points as follows:

1—The Central Authorities, through the Government Opium Suppression Bureau, should acknowledge the magnitude of the opium industry and invite practical business and scientific leaders to a conference so as to adopt a fundamental method of dealing with the danger.

2—Without delay, an accurate survey should be made of the areas of poppy cultivation throughout the various provinces, so that full data may be available for the guidance of the authorities.

3—Propose an interregnum of fifteen years for bringing the whole traffic to an end. During this period, strict control of its production throughout the Republic by the Central Government should be established, particular stress to be laid on the ports and cities whence the raw drug is exported.

4—Invite the experienced staff of the Maritime Customs to collect revenue, say, at the rate of Taels 2,000 per picul (approximately G. $7,500 per ton at present rates of exchange), which should be entered as a separate opium excise account. By this means, immediate operation could be assured with little or no extra cost to the country.

5—Out of the gross revenue thus collected, at least ten percent should be ear-marked for the establishment and maintenance of opium refuges and general hospitals in various centers, where the addicts could be treated and whence anti-opium and health propaganda could be disseminated.

6—Hand-in-hand with the above, there should be firmly enforced the gradual diminution of poppy cultivation and opium smoking by one-fifteenth every year, so that the provinces and people could adapt themselves to the progressive policy of the government.

7—It is not advisable to adopt too drastic or detailed a scheme at the beginning, such as, the licensing or protographing of opium habitues, for such means entail enormous expense of administration and numberless loopholes for misdeeds, apart from the unpopularity of the measure.

8—There is no need to be ashamed of this apparent inconsistency from previously declared anti-opium policies of the government, for a mistake corrected is better than an obstinate insistence upon unpractical methods. Besides, we have the glaring example of the powerful and well-organized United States of America, which in spite of its advantages has not been able to solve the problem of prohibition among a population one-fourth ours.

Due to Dr. Wu Lien-teh's prominence as an official of the Health Bureau of the Ministry of Interior and of his well known reputation as the head of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, his suggestion has raised a furore in the Chinese press, most of the comment being unfavorable to his scheme and many of the editorials alleging that certain Chinese interests apparently are more interested in finding new sources of revenue than in the enforcement of a definite opium suppression policy.

Dr. Wu, who is now 52 years of age, is a native of the Island of Penang, Straits Settlements, his father being Cantonese and his mother a second generation Hakka. After completing the course in the Penang Free School he was awarded the Queen's Scholarship through which he was enabled to enter Emmanuel College, Cambridge where he studied science and medicine. He was a student of Dr. William Napier Shaw, now Sir W. N. Shaw of the Metereological Office in London. In 1899 he went to London and won the University Scholarship at St. Mary's Hospital, where after two years of study he qualified as a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgeory of Cambridge, being the only student in his class to complete the work in 5¼ years. Dr. Wu then pursued special studies in Germany and France, returning to the Straits Settlements in 1903. He came to China in 1907 and entered the service of the Army Medical College in Peking. In 1910 he was placed in charge of the Manchurian Pneumonic Prevention Service and won national renown in prevent-

ing the spread of the disease into China Proper. The Plague had entered China from Siberia. Dr. Wu has continued as the head of the Plague Prevention Service in Manchuria until recently when he was appointed head of the new national quarantine service recently organized by the National Government. Recently Dr. Wu won considerable notice in Shanghai through a personal donation of $30,000 to the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, his purpose being to assist in the construction of a new building to house the relics and archives of the institution.

In the statement which accompanied Dr. Wu's recent declaration favoring a new form of government control of opium, he estimated that China's present production of opium cannot be less than 200,000 piculs (one picul equals 133 pounds) or possibly about half of the volume produced in the country prior to the Anglo-Chinese agreement of 1907. Based on China's present production, the enforcement of a tax of 2,000 Taels a picul would bring in an annual revenue equivalent to G. $12,500,000 or about $60,000,000 in Chinese currency of present rates of exchange. Dr. Wu estimated that the opium business now runs to between fifty and one hundred million Chinese dollars annually, practically all of which goes into the pockets of smugglers and corrupt officials. He admits that China was once successful in practically suppressing the opium traffic at the time of the Anglo-Chinese agreement of 1907, but since the Revolution of 1911 the tendency has been in the opposite direction, the chief responsibility for the recrudescence being the Chinese militarists who encourage opium production and consumption as a means of raising revenue for their armies. He says, "Officially, the Central Government has never received any revenue from the extensive trade in opium, which under the protection of the military chiefs has developed into one of the biggest scandals of the country. The income thus received, amounting to at least fifty to one hundred million taels annually, has been dissipated by selfish individuals with no benefit to the nation at all." Dr. Wu also made reference to the alleged increasing use of opium and other narcotics in the West, this paragraph in his report being as follows: "Since the World War, the more sombre western nations have realized that narcotic addiction has a habit of invading the most sacred precincts as a result of such diverse causes as mental affliction, bodily pain, prolonged enjoyment, sexual excitement, buddhistic repose, and physical exhaustion. To most of these, the modern craze for dancing, late nights and outward smartness have contributed not a little."

The chief critic of Dr. Wu Lien-teh's scheme has been the National Anti-Opium Association, a civilian organization which for several years has been responsible for a widespread propaganda campaign which reaches into all parts of the country through the schools, Y. M. C. A's., chambers of commerce, missionary organizations, churches and so on. Originally started through missionary inspiration the organization now receives a subsidy from the American Boxer Refund, which has enabled it to finance a propaganda which has been of undoubted effect, despite the fact that it is alleged there are 20,000,000 opium addicts in the country. Garfield Huang, secretary of the Anti-Opium Association, in recent criticism of Dr. Wu Lien-teh's plan declared that China's failure to stop the opium business has not been due to lack of laws, but to a failure of officials to enforce them; that the monopoly system of control does not lead to elimination but to perpetuation of the evil because governments always hesitate to give up important revenues from that source. In this connection he alleged that there is much less opium smoking in the Philippine Islands under the American policy of suppression than there is under the monopoly control system as practiced in the colonies of Hongkong, Formosa, North Borneo, Singapore, Straits Settlements or Dutch East Indies. Continuing, Mr. Huang declared.

"The monopoly scheme is a retrograde step in the history of opium suppression in China, where the policy of absolute suppression was once crowned with complete success. Following the Sino-British Agreement of 1907 the Imperial Manchu Government made a heroic effort to stamp out the opium evil, and within three or four years China was practically freed from the curse that had afflicted her for a century. Had it not been for the process of political disruption that set in after the Revolution of 1911, that remarkable success would have been lasting and there would now be no opium problem in the country. Under the National Government there are now bright prospects for political unification, hence it would be most disappointing if the government should hesitate to apply its increased authority to a task proved feasible by the Manchu authorities. The talk of a monopoly scheme is tantamount to the indirect admittance that the present regime is even less potent and less efficacious than the throne that has already fallen."

Mr. Huang also argued that a monopoly scheme would increase the number of addicts and that it would be impossible to abolish the monopoly at the end of the stated fifteen year period for financial reasons. In this connection he points to the difficulty which the government has experienced in the abolition of the likin or transit tax, obviously harmful to the commerce of the country, but perpetuated because of the government's inability to find new sources of revenue to make up for the loss. Dr. Huang, finally, called the attention of the Kuomintang to the fact that absolute suppression of opium is one of the cardinal principles of the Party, this clause being included in the Party platform by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who enjoined strict abstinence from opium on the part of his immediate followers.

THE WEST LAKE IN LOS ANGELES

BY CHON YING CHANG, M. A.

I HEAR a skylark sing his lay:
How beautiful the Lake today!
The willows arching o'er the way
That haunts the shore where flowers sway!
The soft wind wafts a boatman home
From limpid paths he loves to roam.
The breeze, with quickened evening pace,
Disturbs the water's placid face
With wrinkles like the signs of age
That line the brow of ancient sage.
The flying boat its pity shows
For sluggish Lake that age thus slows;
But fills its wings with breath that flows
To where the day comes to a close.

The author of the above poem recently was awarded a prize in Los Angeles for composing the best poem.

Second Appeal for Help Against Communism by a Chinese Christian Woman Physician

BY IDA KAHN (康成)

THE earthquake catastrophe in Japan shook the world to its depths and elicited prompt sympathy from all the nations, and ere the last quake had trembled away, American gunboats were steaming into Yokohama bearing food and medical supplies in great abundance. Soon ten million dollars were poured into her lap and Japan had cause to remember that America was a friend indeed, because she was a friend in need.

A more portentous catastrophe is shaking China to her very foundations and the world is

This is the second appeal of Dr. Ida Kahn, well known Chinese Woman physician of Nanchang, Kiangsi province, for assistance against the Communist scourge in Central China. Dr. Kahn's first appeal which appeared in our issue of May 24 was widely reprinted in America and Europe. Dr. Kahn, who is a native of Kiukiang, received her medical training at the University of Michigan, North-western University and at medical Schools in London and Berlin, and has had a notable record in medical practice among her own people For many years she has had charge of the Women's and Children's Hospital at Nanchang.

all unmoved, while all the sympathy that she gets is a lot of cynical criticisms in the Press. Has the world gone mad? Aside from the humanitarian aspect of the case, does the world realize that the Red Peril in China constitutes the greatest menace to world peace since the dawn of history?

Here is the spectacle of a race, four hundred millions strong, who have survived through all the cycles of world history, simply because they were peace loving and law abiding. Into this mass of people is hurled the leaven of Communism by a hostile neighbor who does not hesitate to pour continuously millions of roubles out of her impoverished purse into the pockets of the Chinese Communists, in order to foster the growth of this horrible blight. Never has such a terrible calamity struck such an innocent race. It is as if the very contents of Hell were spewed out among our people. Murder, rape, looting, burning, and the destruction of all property have gone on in a wholesale fashion in province after province, until all but a rim of the country is affected by this virus, and yet the very rim is so contaminated that is is liable to blow off at any moment. Millions have lifted their voices to heaven crying for help and succour, only to be met with mute response, or the maddening query as to whether Communism was not a bogy, or an inflated scare-crow. Are our sins so much greater than those of the rest of the world that it denies us even a modicum of sympathy and aid? Surely if we sink overwhelmed by this deadly virus it will spread elsewhere all around us, and eventually in the near future, the world will become infected also and will perish with us.

Think not that I am talking in hyperbole! In my province of Kiangsi alone, only three cities have escaped out of eighty-one county seats, and outside of the city limits, these towns have had fighting carried on around them and much damage has been sustained. Many of these towns have been looted and burned several times, and thousands and thousands of people have been killed, while millions upon millions have been made homeless. In the end, the homeless people perish from want and disease in vast numbers so that those killed in reality mount up into the millions. In the city of Kian and the surrounding country alone, twenty six thousand persons were killed. Even from a small town like Kin-Teh-Chen (not a county seat) where the famous porcelain kilns are situated, the loot carried away amounted to over a million dollars, while from Kian, the silver and gold gathered from repeated lootings (from everywhere) is said to have totalled forty millions. And the property losses can scarcely be computed.

What makes it even worse is that the damage to the property is not only transient but is more or less permanent. In places which are under the control of the Communists, as in Kin-Teh-Chen, all the deeds were burned. The landmarks to all the fields were obliterated and then three mou, or half an acre, of land was allotted to each family. Also three piculs of rice were given to each family. When the grain was used up, then the people who were left (those who had become Communists) were permitted to purchase more at the rate of one dollar for a picul. Who can raise grain at a dollar for two bushels, for that is what one picul comes to? This high handed method of seizing property outrivals the imperialistic methods of the most imperialistic na-

tion, for after this grain has been consumed, who will be able to furnish more at a rate so much below its intrinsic value.

In other places where they are not in complete possession, as in Shaho, near Kiukiang, they stick flags into the best fields waving with its ripened grain, and whosoever dares to reap that harvest, then he and his family are exterminated. So the poor farmers go into the city to ask redress from the magistrate but alas! he is powerless to aid them so the poor folks have to starve, while their fields are teeming with wealth.

Is this not a parallel case with Russia where the government is dumping wheat and other supplies into foreign countries at far below the market value, while their own people are starving for these same commodities."

And the pity of it is that many of the people are not in sympathy with these monsters but are compelled at the point of the sword to do their bidding. In Hwang Mei Hsien some of our friends had relatives living in the country. Some of them were caught and held for ransom (their common practice) while all those who remained were compelled to become Communists, for if they refused they were immediately killed so some of them managed to escape and joined their friends here.

As for the morale of our people, how it has fallen! Seventy five per cent of our farmers are said to be tenant farmers and barely wrest a living from their land by dint of the most unremitting toil. For years the internecine warfare has piled taxes upon them until they could no longer fill their rice bowls. Now come these brothers telling them that the land was theirs and everything else too. Is it any wonder that many do join their ranks believing in the promises of these fraternal relatives? Those who do not join willingly are compelled to do so willy nilly, and the results are the same. When the soldiers come to drive them away, there are no Communists to be seen. Only peaceful farmers are there tilling the soil and quiet artizans carrying on their trade. When the troops are gone, then up spring the bandits and the looting and pillaging go on as merrily as ever. Hence the famous slogan, "Ni lai ngo ch'u' Ni ch'u ngo lai! If you come I will go but if you go, then I will come!" Can any troops run such illusive creatures to their covers? Never! No never! And the poor soldiers! Who can blame them entirely! Ill fed, ill clothed, and ill paid with wages many months in arrears, what condition of mind and body are they in to meet these spirits so alert and subtle. One minute they drop upon you almost from the clouds and snatch your weapons away, and the next moment they have melted away like the dew and you cannot find any hide or hair of them. Is it any wonder that whole divisions of troops are surrounded and taken by these daring spirits who are usually far inferior in numbers and who are poorly armed?

And those who refuse to submit? They are millions upon millions in number. They flee to all the corners of the earth. Minus friends and bereft of all their belongings, they perish in vast numbers. Some of them (even frail women) have walked until their feet gave out and then they have crawled on their knees until their knees were worn to their bones, in order to reach a place of safety. The tales of these refugees are countless and their courage is not less striking. Yet who thinks of them, or counts their loss? In America a benevolent government would have roused the world on their behalf. Even in Japan their cries would have reached the heavens and would have obtained immediate relief. But in our country cries and tears are of no avail. Even when I am trying to pen these feeble lines, my friends hold up their hands in holy horror and cry. "How can you help in any way by what you say! Everything is useless! You will only suffer for what you do!" Yet, God willing, some of us are willing not to count the cost, for our Master did not do so. Our efforts may be vain but at least we have tried to do our utmost.

Where are the missionaries? Why are they not writing? Some of their preachers are clustered in the large cities after having passed through hair breadth escapes from these very same Communists. Yet they are not asking for help from their home constituencies. Still this is the very time to strengthen the forces of Christianity. True equality and true demcracy can only come when the spirit of Christ is broadcast among the people and is manifested by them. The Americans have been the Samaritans of this generation and will they not play the role for us too. Every war brings out the Red Cross to succour the needy, irrespective of race or clan. Yet one of the worst wars in history (there is no parallel in history) is here, for a monstrous race is devouring the innocent and peaceful people of our country by the millions, and the Red Cross does not budge an inch. Forsooth, because our government has not asked for help. Our wise and courageous leader, Chiang Kai-shek, and his thousands of followers have nearly killed themselves in trying to save our country from the non-patriotic rebels. Now they are exhausted and are nearly at the end of their resources. Will not the Americans come to our aid without waiting for us to put up our hands for mercy? Methinks if our able Minister for Foreign Affairs were more far sighted, he would ask for help in ridding the country of Communists. Away with loss of face! I would turn my face to be lost if thereby I may save the lives of may countrymen. America besought help from France in her need and France sent her Lafayette to assist America in her dire distress. And did France try to gain any land from America after she had succoured her? A thousand times no! Let us have far less talk of extraterritoriality and more talk of cooperation. If all the Concessions were deeded back to us at this very minute, would that help us to get rid of the Communists? Why these Concessions are the very last haven of refuge for our wealthy refugees. Where would they go to if these were gone. Perhaps they would then go to Japan, for Dairen would not be large enough to hold everyone if Shanghai and some of the other places were rendered back to us. And let us remember that abolishing extraterritoriality with Russia did not prevent her from spilling a horde of her Communists into our country, and never will, so far as I can see.

In addition, to sending us Trade Commissions; America, Canada, England, France and Germany, as well as the other countries, had better send us

Cooperative Commissions. These might be made up of all kinds of experts, clerical, educational, military, navy, aeronautical, medical, chemical, engineering, agricultural, and executive. Men and women of all kinds who will lead us to wage a warfare against the Communists until there is not one left in China. If we do not exterminate them, then they will exterminate us. The Rockefeller Foundation would add to its quota of good works if they would help us to get rid of these pests.

Send us thousands of units of service (as they were sent to Europe during the world war) and strengthen the forces of Christianity along all lines. Then the people will know real brotherly equality and real genuine democracy, and by sharing the burdens of one another in a real Christian fashion, we will convert the Communists and take away the props from their propaganda. For who will murder, kill, loot, and burn when one has a full stomach and the wherewithal to fill the stomach of all ones, brothers and sisters.

Then the Chinese would consume more products than the foreign countries can produce. Almost every servant that I see, whether man or woman, wears a pair of rubber shoes when it rains, and if that keeps up, then there ought never to be a slump in the rubber market. The same applies to woolen sweaters. Some of our people wear so many that surely the cotton market must suffer. The choicest large tin of American grapes costs only one dollar and forty cents, while a Chinese pound of fresh grapes in the market here costs a dollar and sixty cents.

So I plead for Cooperation and a Samaritan hand from all our friends. Only in that way can the Red Peril in China not prove to become a menace to world peace. For one-fourth of the human race cannot fall without harm to the rest of mankind. And in saving us, the nations will be saving themselves, for we will be giving them work for their unemployed. And in bearing one another's burdens we will be fulfilling the law of Christ, which alone can bring world peace.

Nanchang, Kiangsi Feb. 20, 1931.

"Houston" Succeeds "Pittsburgh" as U. S. Asiatic Flagship

The U. S. S. *Houston*, a new 10,000 ton cruiser, became the flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Charles B McNey, Jr., in command, in succession to the veteran *Pittsburgh*, by a simple ceremony at Manila, Feb. 23. The *Pittsburgh* will go on a good will tour to Indo-China and the Netherlands India, previous to returning to the United States to be broken up. The *Houston*, at the head of a number of American vessels, will shortly be ordered north to Shanghai, and later to Tsingtao.

Sir John Simon Refers to Child Slavery in Hongkong

Sir John Simon in a speech at Oxford (England) University recently after referring to the "tremendous amount of slavery in China" alluded to the position in Hongkong. He said he felt that despite the efforts made in said British Colony there existed there a condition under which children, especially girls, were attached to particular employers under conditions indistinguishable from slavery. "Don't let us spend all our time lecturing other people," he added, "but see first if we can get rid of all the slavery in the areas we control and set an example to the rest of the world."

Salt Laws Are Again Broken in India

Mass civil disobedience and the breaking of the salt laws were reported to have broken out again at Dandi, where Gandhi first broke the salt law on April 6, 1930. It was stated in recent telegrams that about 21 tons of salt were carried off from the salt pans there.

Gandhi Continues Campaign Against Foreign Cloth

"The boycott of foreign cloth is the greatest problem before India", writes Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the *Navjivan*, his vernacular weekly, published at Ahmedabad. Mr. Gandhi appeals to the millowners to take foreign cloth made in foreign countries, burn it or keep it until Swaraj is attained, when, he declares, they can ask the new government to compensate them for any loss.

More Bloodshed at Benares

The communal tension which resulted at Benares following the murder of a Moslem dealer in foreign cloth, has developed serious proportions. Many houses were burned down or looted, while a Moslem family, comprising a man, his wife and their baby, were stabbed to death.

Later a Hindu-Moslem procession, led by leaders of the two communities, was proceding through the disturbed area in order to restore peace when a number of Moslems launched an attack. As a result some of those in the procession were injured.

Gandhi Wants to Talk to Viceroy

In response to a request by the Rt. Hon, Srinivasa Sastri, M. R. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, all of whom were delegates to the recent Round Table Conference in London, Gandhi has sent a letter to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, suggesting a meeting "for a talk across the table as man to man."

Dr. Moonje, a delegate at the Indian Round Table Conference, in a statement to the Press, says he thinks that Gandhi and Congress leaders would be willing to accept a truce with the Government and consequently they should present no insuperable difficulties at this stage.

400 Arrests Made in Bombay Parade

The police at Bombay Feb. 22 arrested 400 Congress volunteers who had formed up on the maidan in the center of the city to salute the "national flag." Among those arrested were the president and members of the so-called War Council.

Civil Disobedience Still an Issue

The Congress working committee at Allahabad recently began discussion of a draft resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi which lays down the conditions upon which the Congress is prepared to suspend the civil disobedience movement and help in its further stages the work of the Indian Round-Table conference. It is understood the conditions include a general amnesty of political prisoners, the immediate cessation of all repression, an inquiry into the conduct of the police in connection with various incidents, liberty to picket liquor shops and shops selling foreign cloth.

Indian Press Says Nadir Shah Has Been "Bribed" to Resist Soviets

Reports were published in the Bombay newspapers Feb. 24 to the effect that the British Government has made a loan of £170,000 sterling to Nadir Shah, the Emir of Afghanistan, and besides has presented him with 10,000 modern rifles and a suitable amount of rifle ammunition.

The Indian papers express the opinion that while the ostensible reason was to enable the Kabul government to consolidate its hold on the southern border tribes, the real purpose was to bribe the Afghan ruler to oppose Soviet Russian influence.

Form M. B. K. Compradore Promises to Refund Misappropriations

Ho Kung-sing, formerly compradore of the hardware department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, appeared at the Shanghai District Court last week in answer to charges brought by said Japanese concern that he had misappropriated its funds and its property to his own interests. He was alleged to have diverted hardware goods from the M. B. K. to private hardware ventures of his own. The defalcations are alleged to amount to millions. He told the court that he would be able to make a refund. The case was thereupon continued.

The Passing of Extra-territoriality

BY WALTER H. MALLORY

(Reprinted from Foreign Affairs, N. Y. January 1931).

OF LATE years there has been a growing conviction on the part of governments whose nationals enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China that these privileges, which confer on foreigners in China immunity from Chinese jurisdiction, must be given up. The fact that this conviction is due to a more yielding attitude on the part of foreign chancelleries rather than to very marked improvement in the administration of justice in China makes the inevitable relinquishment no less certain.

The idealism voiced by Allied leaders during the World War did not fall on deaf Chinese ears. Self-determination was not a new phrase, but it derived a new connotation when voiced by the statesmen of countries which had long been regarded as leaders of "imperialism." Thus when she was invited to join the Allies in 1917 China seized the opportunity, thinking thereby to establish herself as a full equal in the family of nations and to gain sympathetic consideration of her efforts to improve her international position. Beginning with the Peace Conference, and at every possible opportunity since, China has sought the abolition of the so-called unequal treaties which for nearly a hundred years have provided foreigners in China with a status which she has come to regard as a national humiliation. China obtained the desired concessions from Germany and the other vanquished Powers with comparative ease. But the victors have found it difficult to yield. The progress which China has made toward abolition, despite disturbed conditions, is a testimonial to the sincerity of present-day statesmen of the West in their effort to redeem the implied promises of their predecessors.

While it is true that several countries have been forced to relinquish extraterritoriality, or have agreed to do so under certain hypothetical conditions, none of the Powers with really large interests has done so. The Chinese accomplishment has been in gaining sympathetic interest in their plea. All nations now agree in principle that the treaties should be redrafted, and that jurisdiction over foreigners should eventually be placed in the hands of China. It still remains to determine when and how this may be achieved.

So far as this country is concerned, the State Department on November 13, 1930, made the following statement:

The Progress of Negotiations

"On September 18, 1930, the Department announced that it would be prepared in October to resume the conversations begun some time ago in regard to American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. Proposals of the American Government have recently been communicated to the Chinese Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu, in Washington, and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China, Dr. C. T. Wang, in Nanking.

"The proposals are in keeping with the statements of the Department issued under dates September 4, 1929, and November 11, 1929, that the American Government was prepared to enter into negotiations which would have as their object the devising of a method for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, either as to designated territorial areas or as particular kinds of jurisdiction, or as to both, provided that such gradual relinquishment proceeds at the same time as steps are taken and improvements are achieved by the Chinese Government in the enactment and effective enforcement of laws based on modern concepts of jurisprudence.

"Broadly speaking, the proposals are constituted in part on the principle of transfer of jurisdiction in reference to specified kinds of cases and in part on the principle of such transfer in all but a specified area or areas.

"The proposals are similar to, but not identical with proposals made to the Chinese Government by the British Government on September 11, 1930."

In the days of early intercourse between the East and the rest of the world, China claimed universal overlordship, a claim which the other states never accepted. Of her own volition China did not belong to the family of nations and her intercourse with outsiders was carried on more or less arbitrarily and not according to the rules of international law. If therefore became necessary for other nations to evolve a procedure modeled on existing forms of relations between nations but adapted to meet Chinese conditions. This resulted in the creation of an international status which is most complicated. China is now a member of the family of nations, but some of the old limitations still remain, and any rapid change of status would adversely affect the enormous foreign and Chinese interests which have grown up under the old rules.

Conflicts of jurisdiction occurred from the beginning of intercourse between China and the West until they finally culminated in the Opium War between China and Great Britain. As a result of this war, Great Britain imposed on China the General Regulations of Trade of 1843, the first treaty to regularize extraterritoriality. The treaty was followed in 1844 by similar treaties with the United States and France and then with other nations, until on the outbreak of the World War there were eighteen nations enjoying extraterritoriality.

The Boxer Uprising

In 1900 the Boxer uprising aided greatly in consolidating the position of the Powers *vis-a-vis China*. The resulting protocol placed greater restrictions on China's sovereignty; and the Diplomatic Corps, owing to the functions which it assumed in carrying out the provisions of the protocol, took on a more formal organization, with the *doyen* speaking to the Chinese Government with the voice of eighteen nations. This was the position in 1914. It seemed so unlikely that there would be an early change in the status of foreigners in China that little attention was attracted by China's cautious intimations that extraterritoriality was irksome to her dignity as a member of the family of nations.

The war brought a great change. China entered the war on the side of theAllies. With the coming of peace, Germany, the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and Russia were forced to renounce extraterritoriality. The Diplomatic Corps at Peking then found itself unable to speak with one voice on the subject. There were dissenters in their midst, though none of the other three nations were admitted to the society of the "Protocol Powers." China then initiated the course, which she has since pursued with marked success, of dealing with the Powers individually. Thus the Diplomatic Corps at Peking has now practically ceased to have any voice as a unit save in the usual ceremonial sense.

At the Paris Peace Conference, China brought her grievance before the world. Owing to the preoccupation of the Powers in European matters, her plea gained little notice. But at the Washington Conference in 1921 she was accorded a better hearing. Her request was taken under sympathetic consideration, and a commission was appointed to investigate the administration of justice in China. This commission rendered its report in 1926, and while laying down certain prerequisites, expressed itself in favor of eventual abolition.

Meanwhile the so-called Nationalist Movement was growing in China, and in 1927 and 1928 the military campaign of the Natinoalists succeeded in establishing the Nanking Government. This government, the organizers of which had long spoken of the revision of the so-called unequal treaties as one of their principal objectives, proceeded to address itself vigorously to treaty revision. Thus in 1928 and 1929 China renewed her request to all the Treaty Powers individually (except Japan and two or three others whom she treated differently), for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality. The American Government replied that it was prepared to negotiate with the object of devising a method for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, provided such gradual relinquishment "proceeds at the same time as steps are taken and improvements are achieved by the Chinese Government in the enactment and effective enforcement of laws based on modern concepts of jurisprudence." China countered with a note on September 12, 1929, pointing out that the Nationalist Government had made great progress since the report of the Commission on Extrater-

(Continued on page 465)

Opium Control Question Arouses First Class Controversy at Shanghai

DR. WU LIEN-TEH, who has gained an international reputation because of his work in recent years in fighting plague in North Manchuria, has precipitated an intense controversy on the subject of opium, by recommending a scheme of government control which his enemies describe as a "monopoly". The details of Dr. Wu's scheme were contained in an article contributed to *The Chinese Nation*, and since reproduced in brochure form. Dr. Wu is being attacked from two points of view—one because of the scheme which he advocates, and another because of the fact that after briefly recording the volume of the illicit traffic in opium now being carried on throughout the country, he goes on to say that although the yearly revenue from opium amounts to between $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 the public treasury is not benefitted in the least as all of it goes to the pockets of smugglers and the officials who cooperate with them by giving them protection.

He then explains that his plan aims at the realization of the Government's policy of complete suppression and, at the same time, the diverting of a huge yearly revenue from private individuals to the national coffer. Dr. Wu's scheme is substantially as follows:—

1. The Central Government to instruct the National Opium Suppression Committee to convene a conference of the country's commercial and medical leaders for a thorough discussion of the present opium situation and for the formulation of a comprehensive and fundamental program of prevention.

2. To conduct a careful and accurate investigation into the exact number of mow of land devoted to the cultvation of poppy in the various provinces for the guiding of the responsible authorities in carrying out the Government's program of gradual extermination.

3. To limit the period of gradual suppression to fifteen years during which the cultivation of poppy and the production of opium throughout the country shall be under the sole control of the Central Government and to pay special attention to the opium traffic in the ports of exit and other important cities.

4. To employ experienced Customs officers to assist in the collecting of levies on opium the rate of which to be fixed at Taels 2,000 per picul (133 lbs.). This particular revenue to be set aside as expenses for the carrying out of various prevention measures and other administrative expenses in connection therewith.

5. To appropriate at least 10% of the above revenue for the maintenance of municipal and district hospitals and institutions to assist the drug addicts in curing themselves of the habit and also for other publicity expenses.

6. Strictly to reduce the total area of land devoted to the cultivation of poppy by one-fifteenth each year, and similarly the number of registered addicts, so that both the responsible authorities and the public will be enabled to carry out the program of the Government.

7. To refrain from all unnecessary detailed restrictive measures at the beginning of the preventive period, such, for example, as requiring photographs of registered addicts, etc. so as to obviate the danger of evasion of the Government's regulations and to facilitate the carrying out of the main features of the scheme.

In conclusion, Dr. Wu states that while his plan seems to be a reversion of the Government's policy of suppression, it must be remembered that the present system is far from being effective and it were better to alter the method of approach now than to continue with the present shameful evasion of law.

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Anti-Opium Association Attacks Dr. Wu's Scheme

Strongly opposing legalization of the opium traffic which is said to have been advocated in Nanking, the National Anti-Opium Association has issued a lengthy statement detailing ten reasons why such a scheme should be denounced.

The statement characterizes the opium monopoly scheme as an obvious infraction of Kuomintang principles and the declared anti-opium policy of the nation. Adoption of the scheme, it declares, is not permissible under the revolutionary regime as it would increase the distress of the people and impair China's national prestige.

Stating that the Association is by no means acting on false alarms, the statement alleges that two high officials of the Ministry of Finance have for some time been in Formosa studying the method of opium monopoly there, that tentative regulations for a government monopoly of the opium traffic have already been drawn up, and that the Chairman of the National Opium Suppression Committee was equivocal in a recent press interview on the subject. Significance is also attached to the recent appointment of two new members of the National Opium Suppression Committee who have openly advocated the monopoly scheme.

The following are paragraphs from the Association's statement.

"Whether for the enforcement of suppression or of the monopoly scheme, the central authorities must encounter the same obstacle in the obstruction of unscrupulous militarists. Since the obstacle must be overcome anyway, and it is the duty of the central government to overcome it, the aim of the struggle should be made the suppression of opium rather than which party should benefit from the revenue. If revenue were not the objective, it is not understandable how the monopoly scheme affords a better, easier and more practical alternative as is claimed by its advocates, for exterminating the opium evil than the direct and rigid enforcement of the anti-opium laws."

"The monopoly scheme is a retrograde step in the history of opium suppression in China, where the policy of absolute suppression was once crowned with a complete success. Following the Sino-British Agreement of 1907 the Imperial Manchu Government made a heroic effort to stamp out the opium evil, and within three or four years China was practically freed from the curse that had afflicted her for a century. Had it not been for the process of political disruption that set in after the Revolution of 1911, that remarkable success would have been lasting, and after it there would have been no opium problem for the country."

"The National Government has now emerged victorious from what is considered the severest test of its authority. There is now a bright and reasonable prospect of effective political unification in China. It therefore would be most disappointing if the National Government hesitates to apply its increased authority to a task the success and feasibility of which were fully demonstrated by the Manchu rulers. The talk of monopoly scheme is tantamount to the indiscreet admittance that the present regime were even less potent, less efficacious than the throne that already had fallen."

Anti-Opium Association Holds Meeting of Protest

The Anti-Opium Association also voiced its opposition to the monopoly scheme by convening a meeting at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, in Shanghai. The meeting was attended by representatives from various Chinese public and Kuomintang organizations.

Dr. Wang King-Ky, chairman of the Association in a brief speech stated that although the monopoly scheme was only reported to be under the consideration of the authorities, the matter was of such vital importance to the country that it naturally merited much public attention. The excuse for the monopoly system, he said, lay with the indignities which the anti-opium laws and regulations had suffered, and both the people and government of China should assert themselves to remove them instead of justifying the excuse. He therefore hoped that the government would neither be deterred by the admitted difficulty of the task nor influenced by financial considerations, but would employ all power at its disposal to rigidly enforce the existing anti-opium measures as was demanded by the Chinese public.

In the course of the meeting it was made known that, owing to an indisposition, Dr. Tong Shao-Yi, ex-premier and honorary president of the Association, was not able to attend the meeting as he originally intended. However, his opinion on the matter was conveyed to the

audience through the general secretary of the Association. Dr. Tong urged the public to cooperate with and make recommendations to the Government for the suppression of opium. He further suggested that the Government should establish more anti-opium refuges for the curing of addicts. Opium habitues, according to this veteran Chinese statesman, should voluntarily register with the Government and be cured within a legally prescribed period, during which they would temporarily be denied their civic rights.

The meeting concluded with the adoption of twelve resolutions. They provided, among other things, that a circular telegram should be issued calling upon the public to oppose the monopoly scheme; that strong representations should be made to the National Government demanding that it made a definite commitment never to legalize the opium traffic, and that the government should be petitioned to immediately abolish the notorious opium tax bureau in Hankow.

Dr. Wang King-Ky in an interview admitted that the cultivation of poppy in China had not been effectively brought under control. At the same time he stressed the seriousness of imported drugs, which, "if unchecked at the source of their supply, threatens the ruin of China beyond recovery." Continuing Dr. Wang King-Ky stated that, if an international commission such as he proposed at Geneva two years ago, namely a commission to study both the cultivation of poppy and the more serious problem of manufactured drugs, could be appointed China would be prepared to accept it. "It is high time now for the League of Nations to face the overwhelming narcotic evil seriously and Chinese people as the principal victims of this evil are quite prepared to give every necessary cooperation," Dr. Wang King-Ky declared.

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Absolute Suppression Vs. Monopoly

BY GARFIELD HUANG (黃嘉惠)

The new adventure mooted in Nanking is virtually a government monopoly of the opium traffic, which, it is supposed, will create a large annual revenue for the National Treasury. Briefly, the line of reasoning behind the scheme is this: Suppression of opium in China has so far been a farce, a failure; military authorities in the provinces have been collecting vast revenues on the illicit traffic in open defiance of the laws of the Government; and it is better for this enormous revenue, estimated at a minimum of fifty to one hundred million taels annually, to be directed to the National Treasury rather than for it to be dissipated by selfish individuals. Legalization of the opium traffic is therefore credited with the double virtue of being able to realize for the Central Government a large annual revenue at this time of financial stringency and at the same time obliterate what at present is one of the biggest scandals of the country.

There is absolutely no quarrel with the opium monopolists that the illicit traffic in opium has been one of the biggest scandals of the country. But this does not mean, as is alleged by those advocating the legalization of opium, that the present anti-opium policies are impossible, impractical and must be given up as a failure. A policy cannot be considered impractical which has never been attempted; it cannot be set down as a failure when the authorities have not sought to enforce it. The anti-opium laws promulgated by the Government in 1928, providing for the absolute suppression of the manufacture,trade and consumption of opium and its allied drugs, have been left on paper. They have never been enforced by the authorities with moral confidence and courage. Where the provincial military chiefs have been guilty of openly violating these laws, the suppression authorities have been guilty of weakness and indiscreet tolerance. There is nothing faulty with the present anti-opium laws, but legislation alone and unaccompanied by the will to enforce it cannot be expected to reap results. Big opium scandals arousing the deepest resentment and indignation among the people were given perfunctory investigation by the suppression authorities and hushed up in order to save "face" all round. Public accusations of military chiefs who forced the cultivation of poppy upon helpless peasants were conveniently shelved by the National Opium Suppression Committee and buried amidst official redtapeism. What is worse, the central authorities by virtue of their own deeds have not been vindicating the law which they are supposed to enforce among the provincial militarists. The Opium Tax Bureau in Hankow, a glaring violation of the Government's anti-Opium laws, has been functioning with the support of central revenue authorities and functioning in a place it could easily have been closed down. It ill becomes a revolutionary government, after having promised perfectly good anti-opium measures, to remain inactive and hesitant and finally go back on its words on the plea that the laws are impractical which, as a matter of fact, have never been conscientiously enforced.

Prohibition in the U. S. A.

The little consolation that opium monopolist seeks to draw from the example of the United States of America in the matter of prohibition is in reality no consolation at all. For the suppression of opium the National Government since 1928 has not spent even a thousandth part of the energy that the United States Government has devoted to the enforcement of its prohibition laws. Whereas the "wets" in America may be able to produce facts and figures showing the impossibility of prohibition, we in China have none to show that anti-opium laws cannot be enforced. On the other hand, we have the notable example of the Chinese Imperial Government which, following a ten-years agreement with Great Britain for gradual and simultaneous abolition of the traffic within ten years (1907—1917), uprooted every poppy from the field and within three years China was declared free from opium throughout the entire length and width of the country. Since such success could then be achieved, it is now also possible, especially at this time when we may reasonably believe that the road has been cleared for the political unification of China and the establishment of a strong, stable central government. It would be a tragedy for China if the National Government, after having put down the worst military revolts, should now reverse its opium policy instead of using its increased authority to enforce the anti-opium laws in the provinces.

Advocates of suppression are not at all blind to the magnitude and difficulties of the problem. The most difficult part of opium suppression is obviously the limitation of poppy cultivation in the provinces. If the Central Government could utilize its authority to force the provinces to stop planting poppy, it would then be comparatively easy to reduce the illicit traffic and opium smoking. The task is admittedly difficult but it should be shouldered with moral confidence and courage. The Government is now conducting a vigorous campaign against banditry and communism. There is no reason why the Government should not undertake with the same verve and vigor a similar campaign against those more or less independent military authorities who poison the people by collecting opium taxes and forcing the cultivation of poppy. Besides, the control of the opium traffic by the Central Government does not offer an easier alternative. Obviously, it is as difficult for the Government to compel the provincial authorities to give up the opium revenue to the National Treasury as to compel the former to suppress the opium trade, from which the revenue is derived. If the Government could do the one thing, it could do the other. If the Government believes it could force the provinces to abandon the opium revenue, it should use this authority not to obtain the revenue for itself but to suppress the growth and sale of opium throughout China.

Two Equally Difficult Propositions

In point of practicality, therefore, there is nothing to chose between the enforcement of suppression and the establishment of a system of control by the Central Government. Both are equally difficult and will have the same obstacle in the opposition of local military chiefs. The recalcitrant militarists can destroy whatever form of control the Government may set up as they now violate its present anti-opium laws. What we need for the suppression of opium is not an ingenious method, but a strong will to enforce the law and to bring certain punishment upon those who violate it. If that were done the opium problem in China could be solved as it was once solved before.

It is difficult to conceive any merit of a monopoly system for China. It will not facilitate China's program for the limitation of cultivation, nor will it bring worthwhile revenues to the National Treasury. The experience of 1927-8 having already taught the Government that the game is not worth the candle, it would be sheer foolishness if it were again tried. The solution of the opium problem in China does not lie in any system but depends upon the will and courage to solve the problem. The militarists who protect cultivation and the illicit traffic

must be drastically brought under control, whatever the laws and regulations the Government may choose to adopt.

The essence of China's opium problem is unlimited cultivation and protected smuggling. To stop both of these requires a strong and uncompromising attitude on the part of the central authorities. The mere change from the policy of suppression to the establishment of a monopoly would not be of the least avail. On the other hand, the legalization of the traffic would make the control of the opium smoking infinitely more difficult.

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Dr. Wu Lien-teh Hits Back at Anti-Opium Association

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, in a strongly worded communication, expressed surprise at the attack made upon him by the Association. After explaining that his recent statement to the press relative to the problem of opium traffic in the country was advanced purely as a personal opinion which was not to be regarded as a reflection of any official policy, Dr. Wu deplored the fact that the Association not only failed absolutely to understand his motive, but also deliberately charged him with introducing something which he had been trying to rid the country of during the past thirty years of his public career.

He pointed out that all through his statement there was no mention of the word "monopoly" and he was, therefore, at a loss to understand why the Association should attribute such evil intentions to him.

"For upwards of thirty years," continued Dr. Wu, "I have deplored the curse of opium and have spent considerable time in studying the problem. I have, however, often regretted the fact that due to pressure of my other duties, I have not been able to contribute towards uprooting this national curse. Even such fundamental methods as the opening of hospitals for the curing of drug addicts have never been carried out."

Turkey Makes a Move at Last Regarding Narcotics

The Turkish government has issued orders designed to prevent the dispatch of contraband narcotics to other countries. These orders provide for the closing down of three factories engaged in the manufacture of opium derivatives in Constantinople until these factories have presented lists of their stocks and the names of the importing countries.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Contributes Tls. 20,000 to Royal Asiatic Society Fund

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Chief of the National Quarantine Service and of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, has donated Tls. 20,000 toward the cost of the new building for the Royal Asiatic Society. In the letter accompaning the donation, he said that he had in mind the engendering of a feeling of friendship and mutual respect between Chinese and foreigners, adding: "By fuller co-operation and a better understanding of each other's good qualities, I trust that the day is not far distant when the present Society may he merged into a bigger and more cosmpolitan "China Society of Science and Arts" able to exercise its influence among the ever-increasing number of scholars, artists scientists, etc. of various nationalities visiting these shores."

Dr. Wu expressed the belief that he is assisting the oldest surviving cultural institution in Shanghai. The Society, he added is certainly within easy reach of all who care to take advantage of its many facilities in the way of lectures, museum collections, and serious literature, of which it undoubtedly posseses some of the most valuable volumes in the world.

In acknowledging Dr. Wu's. gift, R. D. Abrahams, honorary secretary of the Society, wrote: "It is a cause of the utmost gratification to us that the gentleman who has come to our aid is not only Chinese but is one who ranks as a pioneer in his own country and who is known throughout the world for his scholarly attainments. Such a gesture of sympathy and encouragement as you have now given will, we are confident, do much to cement mutual understanding and friendship between our respective nationals."

Britain Wants to Know Why Hussey Freke Was Replaced

Questions were asked in the House of Commons Feb 16 as to why Hussey Freke, the British Chief Inspector of the Chinese Salt Gabelle had been replaced by an American. Attention was called the fact that the United States had not participated in the foreign consortium nor signed the loan on which the foreign reorganization of the Gabelle was based. Foreign Secretary Henderson replied that Sir Miles Lampson had instructed his representative in Nanking to draw the attention of the Chinese Finance Minister to the large interests of British londholders in the loans secured on the Salt Revenue and to "inquire why Hussey Freke had been replaced as Chief Inspector of the Salt Gabelle."

"Reds" Are Shot in Kwangtung and Hupeh

A communist "cell" at Huangpei, eastern Kwangtung, was recently discovered and raided by the local police and its chief secretary arrested. Information divulged by the prisoner later led to six other police raids in which 34 "Reds" were caught. Of this number, 16 were found to be ringleaders or important members and were summarily shot. The rest are awaiting trial at Swatow.

Chow Tse-hui, one-time secretary of the Hankow Municipality, who returned only recently from Russia was one of a batch of a dozen "reds" executed at Hankow February 6. Lu Hui ming, secretary of the General Labor Union of Hupeh Province, was also among those shot by the firing squad. Several women were among the number.

Howard E. Cole Retires After Forty Years With Socony

According to announcements mailed out from the New York office of Standard Oil on Feb. 2, Howard E. Cole, senior vice-president of the organization, has retired from active service. The notice, which was signed by Herbert L. Pratt, chairman of the Board, stated that Mr. Cole had completed forty years of service. Due to his long residence in the Far East where he served as manager of Socony for Japan and Korea, Mr. Cole is well known in this part of the world, his last trip to China having been two years ago. Mr. Cole is a native of Cleveland, Ohio where he joined the Standard Oil Company, later being transferred to Mexico where he served as manager of the Waters Pierce Oil Company, a subsidiary. Aside from his connection with Socony, he is a director of the Equitable Trust Company and the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. Mr. Cole has also been active in various organizations interested in the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and Far Eastern countries, including the American Asiatic Association, American Foreign Trade Council, India House, etc.

Irene Kuhn Sues New York Publisher for G. $100,000 Libel

Irene Kuhn, former Shanghai newspaper woman, connected for several years with *The China Press*, has brought an action for libel against the well known publishing house of Doubleday-Doran and Company, for G. $100,000. The suit is based on the publication of a book "Rebecca, The Wise," a novel by Josef Israel about New York newspaper life. The book contains a character called Irene Moon of the *News*, which Mrs. Kuhn claims is an indirect reference to herself, maligns her character and is harmful to her reputation, she says. Shortly after the libel action was started, Mrs. Kuhn stated, according to a report in the *Editor and Publisher* for Jan. 17, that the book publishers had offered to destroy the plates and give her a written apology, but this was not accepted. Mrs. Kuhn also stated that one of the executives of the publishing house had told her the book had been put in circulation without having been read by the chief executives of the firm. A second edition of the book which was issued later substituted the name of "Gerry Carr of the Comet," in place of Irene Moon. Mrs. Kuhn is the widow of Bert Kuhn, who was also on the staff of *The China Press* and who died in Shanghai about four years ago. Mrs. Kuhn has a daughter eight years old, who was born in Shanghai. Mrs. Kuhn is now a reporter on the *New York Daily News*.

An American Military Officer Surveys Chinese Communism

BY P*

CHINESE Communism did not originate as a direct result of activities carried on in China by the Third International. It owed its first beginnings to Chinese students returned from Soviet Russia. Occupied with the consolidation of the Revolution and throwing the weight of its international effort toward Central Asia, Moscow did not realize the potentialities of China until 1919. Moscow then saw that China offered an almost priceless first step in the world revolution. Fomentation of Chinese turmoil would result in the destruction of the special position enjoyed by "capitalistic" states in China. From that time on Moscow was active. It worked at the beginning through the bourgeois intellectuals, who were to direct the revolution in its first stages, then through the proletariat, which was young, weak and lacking in class consciousness, and finally—and most importantly—through the peasants, who were to achieve an agrarian revolution within the social revolution.

In 1919 and 1920 Soviet Russia proclaimed its desire to establish friendly intercourse with China and its intention to scrap the so-called imperialistic features of the treaties signed during the Tsarist regime. As a result the Peking Government withdrew recognition of the White Russian Legation on September 28, 1920, although it was not until May 3, 1924, that a treaty was ratified with Soviet Russia. From 1920 on, then, the Third International possessed a strong focus for its activities in China. From this outpost, to which Joffe and Karakhan were successively assigned, there flowed a steady stream of direction and propaganda for seven years. Activity was concentrated among the students in Peking and among the laborers in the industrial centers, notably Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Canton and Hongkong. It was non-spectacular, dangerous spade work; its value cannot be measured quantitatively, but its effects are still to be seen.

All this time there had been flickering in Canton under the inspiration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the control of the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party the fitful flame of the Nationalist Government, in armed civil war with the Peking regime. Dr. Sun realized that military strength was a prerequisite for the survival of his government. He unsuccessfully approached several Powers for assistance, notably Great Britain, the United States and Germany. Finally he turned to Soviet Russia. He already had had contact with the Communists through Joffe; and in 1923 Karakhan, quick to perceive the opportunity, sent him Michael Borodin.

Borodin, a Virile Personality

Borodin is the strongest personality that has impinged on the Far East in the twentieth century. Virile, alert, of pleasing appearance, fervid in his cause, insatiable in toil, with a genius for organization and with an iron will, he is a figure out of fiction. Had he succeeded in his work in China—and he nearly did succeed—he would have stood beside the Trotsky of 1917-19 in the Red pantheon. Even as it is, his return in person is rumored at every fresh surge of communist activity.

Borodin worked with and through Dr. Sun. Both of them saw the value of nationalism as a rallying cry and both of them realized the necessity of a political and military reorganization within the Kuomintang Party and its armed forces. Both realized that they were adopting a common cause—nationalism—for an identical end—the dominance of China; but their views as to who were to be the eventual dominators were different.

In the reorganization the Kuomintang was provided with a working organization modeled on the Russian system of party government. The army was reorganized, and the propaganda system was provided with a "bite" such as had never before been seen in China. Arms, munitions and technical advisers were made available in quantity. Borodin, with funds at his disposal in substantial if not extravagant amounts, made every effort to place his own men in the key positions. Many of these were communists, although later events were to show that most of them were lacking in stern revolutionary fibre. Many others—of whom Chiang Kai-shek, at present head of the government, is the archetype—were not members of the Communist Party; but they were radical in outlook, and were committed to Borodin's program by self-interest and sometimes by an honest belief that the goal of a united China lay in the general direction that his road was leading, if not actually on it.

Sun Yat-sen failed physically and Borodin's efforts increased. Early in 1925, Dr. Sun went to Peking in search of a political solution to China's internal difficulties. There he died. Immediately dissension flared up in the Kuomintang between its so-called communist and non-communist elements, which were actually the Borodin and anti-Borodin factions. Borodin won and began to direct the party to the left with careful, steady pressure. The Communist Party, as such, which had been a secret organization since its formation, was tolerated if not recognized. Reorganization and training of the army continued. The Shanghai incident of May 30 and the Shakee incident at Canton gave a great impulse to nationalism, as interpreted in anti-foreignism and anti-imperialism throughout China. In the north, Feng Yu-hsiang received Russian subsidies, and it was hoped that he would give some military aid. By 1926 one aim of the Third International—a strong bourgeois support of the revolution—was realized. The northern expedition was ready to march from Canton.

From a military point of view that expedition was completely successful. China south of the Yangtze was overrun and by the spring of 1927 was unified under Kuomintang control. But for the communists this success contained within it the germs of failure. The victorious northward march resulted in the dilution of the Kuomintang hierarchy with many feudal leaders who came over and made submission without digesting either the ideology of Sun Yat-sen or its interpretation by Borodin. Again, the professed communists in the Kuomintang were hampered in many cases by inexperience, timidity and venality. They were bold when they should have been inconspicuous. They fled when they should have struck. They yielded to seductions that the tried revolutionary would have scorned. In a word, in battle and in administration they gave communism a bad name. And as their power increased and as the pressure toward the left continued, communism came to be more and more mistrusted and feared. Finally the feudalists of the North, notably Chang Tso-lin and Sun Ch'uan-fang, were quick to take advantage of the opportunity presented. Unable to oppose the slogans of nationalism, they adopted the slogan of anti-communism. Chinese public opinion, that most intangible and unaccountable of all public opinions, veered against communism. The men who led the Kuomintang armies, restive uder Borodin's yoke, saw a measure of salvation in the opportunity to link nationalism and anti-communism, and after months of uncertainty and turmoil, Chiang Kai-shek emerged as *de facto* head of the Kuomintang, the communists were read out of the Nationalist Party and on July 13, 1927, Borodin started back to Russia along the ancient imperial route of exile to the west. The first ground-swell in the tide of the social revolution in China had broken.

One day in Hankow, as the walls of his mighty edifice were obviously crumbling, Borodin was asked by a bourgeois observer what his next step would be. "The Revolution," he replied, "must go underground." In other words, the swing to the left having failed, the remedy was to move even further to the left. It must be conceded, however, that the element of compulsion in this reorientation was as evident as that of choice. Communism became anathema in Chinese political circles. Its advocates were relegated to the positions of national and international whipping boys for the explanation of untoward incidents. In intra-party feuds the first step taken by the various rivals was to compete for the opportunity of branding opponents as Reds. Following his raid on the Russian Embassy in Peking in 1927, Chang Tso-lin accused almost a score of the prisoners

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*(This article, which appeared in the January number of "Foreign Affairs," N. Y., was signed by the initial "P" who was described as an American military officer, recently returned to the United States after some years of service in China. By some it is thought the article was written by Capt. J. P. Ratay, formerly attached to the American Legation in Peiping. Capt. Ratay was designated as a "language officer" his chief purpose being the study of the Chinese language, in which he became quite expert, being the author of several excellent books dealing with the study of Chinese).

taken there of communism and had them executed. His example spread all over China, and the execution squads still give short shrift to those who espouse the cause of the social revolution.

Communism Now a Dangerous Profession

In consequence, communism has become a very dangerous profession. This is noticeably so in the student world. Red propaganda has here become increasingly selective, owing to the trend toward elimination of bourgeois elements from the Communist Party and also to the fact that the direction of student thought is now emphatically national rather than communist. So while activity in this sphere has not been discontinued, its intensity is notably abated, and few (though probably more reliable) converts are obtained.

Work among the industrial and laboring proletariat is conditioned by numerous factors. While industry in China is still relatively unimportant, its growth continues at an exceedingly rapid rate. Furthermore, it is largely concentrated in a few centers, notably Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Tientsin. Under the rule of the Kuomintang, which is fundamentally concerned with the improvement of labor conditions, unionization is encouraged, and the novelty of this idea permits of an easy extremism in the unions and a growth of class consciousness. On the other hand, strong repressive measures are invariably adopted by the authorities. All in all, it may be said that the communists are making steady progress among the proletariat. The Red uprising at Canton in December 1927, with its hideous toll of death and destruction, cannot be regarded as representative, for the proletariat there had been subject to organized and licensed propaganda for four years. But it is at least symptomatic, and local officials in the industrial centers do not sleep well when they think of it.

By far the most spectacular phase of this second wave in the Red tide, and the one which forms its dominant characteristic today, is the development of the agrarian revolution along the lines of the primary communist directive. The hammer and sickle have replaced the nine-pointed star of the Kuomintang throughout Hunan and Kiangsi, and in considerable areas of two adjoining provinces, Kwangtung and Fukien. Owing to the withdrawal of reliable government troops from these regions, owing to the oppressions of tax-gatherers who have bled the masses white, and owing most of all to a masterly adaptation of bolshevik methods to Chinese conditions, the groundwork of an out-and-out Soviet state is being laid in the very heart of China. Within its fluctuating but still expanding boundaries are approximately 180,000 square miles of territory and 50,000,000 people. The Red armies have captured such kev cities as Changsha and Shasi. Installed on the banks of the Yangtze, they harass traffic on China's primary artery of communication.

In the 1927 breakdown of Borodin's effort to dominate the Kuomintang, two generals on the Kiangsi-Fukien border definitely espoused communism. They were said to control some 60,000 men but they soon dropped out of the news. However, in the winter of 1929-30 word began to drift out from Central China that various Red armies were pushing out from that same region and filling the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of government troops to fight in the north. Furthermore, the area under their control was growing and they seemed to be taking permanent root in the lands they occupied.

How the Communists Work

The methods adopted in this politico-military conquest are an effective blending of Chinese and Russian experience. An area is selected as ripe for overruning. A Red army appears before the walls of its chief community and by a suitable mixture of force, persuasion, treachery and bribery gets into the town. So far the process is typical of normal Chinese warfare. But once in possession, the Red army inaugurates a reign of class terror. Civil officials and families of wealth are slain wholesale. Their possessions are pillaged. Land records are burned. The poorer elements of the populace are incited to take part in the violence. Most important of all, a general propaganda is instituted in favor of a Soviet government in its lowest terms of "take from the rich and give to the poor." Before long government forces usually reappear in enough strength to recapture the town. The Reds decamp, but as soon as the garrison is reduced they return and the process is repeated. Special vengeance is then taken on those who have curried favor with the government agencies, and the category of the "rich" is expanded to include the upper bourgeoisie who escaped during the previous jacquerie. In a few weeks or months the region is prostrate and helpless. Fear of vengeance makes appeal to the national agencies unthinkable. Local Soviet government is then erected. This is usually a very simple affair, as local Chinese administrative agencies are traditionally primitive, and land tenure can be roughly equalized out of the holdings of the dispossessed bourgeoisie.

The forces at work in this convulsion are complex. They involve not only the driving force of the communists but also both banditry and the long-recognized right of the Chinese peasant not to revolution, but to rebellion. The Red armies are the conventional stuff of Chinese soldiery, no more communist in the rank and file than were the Russian Red armies that defeated Kolchak and Wrangel. They are, of course, subjected to the usual flood of propaganda. Some twenty of these armies have been identified and the aggregate of their fluctuating strength is estimated at 75,000 men.

Singularly little is known as to the personalities of the limited number of leaders who direct the armies and the movement as a whole. This is partially because they operate in a remote part of China and consequently are difficult of access by bourgeois, be they Chinese or foreign. According to the reports of ex-prisoners, they are all young, alert, cruel in a rational and detached manner, throughly indoctrinated with the concepts of the social revolution and of the special directive for China. They feel they are an integral part of the world revolution. Most of them have never been out of their own country. They are totally lacking in the military-political background which mantles most Chinese leaders. They are a new generation, forceful, sincere, going about a task which they profess to understand. No Russians have been reported among them, though the manner in which their organization dovetails into the machine of the Third International necessarily implies a most intimate contact between the two.

With the second surge of communist effort in China still mounting, it is difficult to evaluate its force at any given period or to predict its mass effect. However, four general observations may be considered valid at this time.

An Undesirable Factor

The most important and the most undesirable fact is that the Third International and the Chinese Communist Party are attaining success in developing in China men dedicated to their cause. The politician who shook hands with communism to gain personal or party ends has vanished, and in his place stands the experienced, sincere revolutionary. This is an omen for the future.

The work of creating a class-conscious proletariat proceeds steadily. The relative growth is rapid, the absolute growth small. The potentialities of this newly class-conscious proletariat as the basis of future communist activities in China should never be forgotten.

The external effects of the movement are on the whole impalpable. The very existence of the class struggle in China has an important moral effect on similar conflicts abroad, particularly in the Far East. The Third International sees to it that its victories are properly emphasized and its defeats minimized. But the concrete effect on China as "an economic colony" is probably small. China has been practically eliminated as a field for foreign investments since the World War. Her foreign trade has fallen off since 1927, but this is ascribable to generally unsettled conditions. The communist's share in bringing about the present economic state of affairs may be regarded as insignificant.

The least predictable situation is the most immediate one, the agrarian movement in Central China. The movement is favored by intelligent and desperate men, by the discontent of the peasants, by the surprising talent of the Chinese masses for being ruled, and by the internecine quarrels between its enemies. On the other hand, the stabilization of the regime would seem to demand the transformation of a jacquerie into a governmental process, and this requires time and immunity from external interference.

The fact must be recognized that communism has taken root in China. It is no longer an agitation conducted largely from outside. It is no longer a purely political phenomenon. It is a social force. Because of the clarity of its objectives and the capacity of its leaders, its extirpation—and nothing less will serve to subdue it—can be achieved only with the greatest difficulty.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. VII

PHONETICS
E
FINAL SOUNDS

In our last lesson we made a study of twenty final sounds heard in the Chinese language. In this lesson we will complete our study of the final sounds.

21. aʌ As the *ow* in *cow*.
22. ËI Combination of No. 4 and 9.
23. Ëʌ Combination of No. 4 and 6.
24. An The a as the *a* in *father* and n as the *n* in *name*.
25. a*n* Same as above but with a nasal ending.
26. ɔ:n As the *ung* in *sung*.
27. ien i as the *ea* in *east* and en as the *ane* in *pane*.
28. iaI The i as the *ea* in *east* and personal pronoun *I*.
29. iaʌ The i as the *ea* in *east* and *ow* as in *cow*.
30. ian The i as the *ea* in *east* and *an* as in No. 24.
31. ia*n* Same as above but with a nasal ending.
32. iɔ:n. Similar to young.
33. yin Combination of No. 2 and 15.
34. ye Combination of No. 2 and 3.
35. yen Combination of No. 2 and 18.
36. uaI similar to why.
37. uËI Combination of No. 7 and 22.
38. uan Combination of No. 7 and 24.
39. ua*n* Combination of No. 7 and 25.
40. uɔ: Similar to the *wha* in *what*.

Numbers 22, 23, and 37 will cause the student some perplexity. Careful imitation of a native teacher will readily eliminate this difficulty.

Beginning with Lesson VIII no further reference will be made to the phonetic symbols used in this course. If the student desires to pursue the studey of phonetics further, we would recommend that he get in touch with The Home Study Institute.

Character No. 31 (先1)

Before, Former, First, Foremost.
Pronounced sen

The lower part of the character 儿 is the radical for man. The upper part 𠂒 means to grow, as a small plant springing up out of the ground; development, progress, etc. The two combined give one the idea of advancing on one's feet, or to be first, foremost.

Character No. 32 (生1)

To grow, to produce, to beget, to live, to come forth. Also life, unacquainted, new, unpolished.
Pronounced sEn

Some have suggested that this character might be divided up into the two parts 土 meaning earth and 屮 grass or the earth producing grass. Hence the idea of growth, or life.

Character No. 33 (學5)

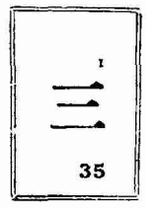
To Learn
Prounced ʃio'

The phonetic 𦥑 is composed of the two hands of the teacher pressing down on the 冖 empty space where ignorance exists in the head of the student. The 爻 located between the two hands refers to the questions of the student and the answers of the teachers. The radical 子 has reference to a son receiving instruction from his father, or a disciple from his master.

Character No. 34 (好3)

Good, well, right, excellent, very.
Prounced Raʌ (also vocalized "hao")

The radical 女 meaning woman and the radical meaning son, that which one loves as a wife and children. A woman who gives birth to a son is considered fortunate. Hence the meaning of the character good, excellent, etc.



Character No. 35 (三1)

Three
Prounced san

The Number represents the heavens above ⺍ the earth beneath 一 and humanity between, hence heaven and earth 一. These are considered the three great existent powers.

VOCABULARY LIST

45. 先生 sen sËn—a teacher, also used for Mr., Sir.
46. 學生 ʃiO' sËn—a student, pupil.
47. 先生們 sen sËn mËn — teachers, gentlemen.
48. 學生們 ʃiO' sËn mËn — students, pupils.
49. 好不好 Raʌ pu' Raʌ—How is it? Is it good?
50. 不好 Pu' Raʌ—Not good.

SENTENCE WORK

51. 先生好麼 Are you well?
52. 這些人好不好 How are these men?
53. 那些人不好 Those men are no good?
54. 這個東西好 This is a good article.
55. 那個東西不好 That (article or thing) is no good.
56. 好麼 Is it alright?
57. 一二三 One, two, three.
58. 三個人 Three men.
59. 兩三個 Two or three
60. 外個人好不好 How are the foreigners?

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

C.E.R. Prepares to Introduce Chinese Language

BY SOLON S. C. YANG

ACCORDING to the official announcement of the result of the examination for Russian translators recently held at the First Middle school, Harbin, there were 55 successful candidates. Fourteen were put on the waiting list to be employed at the newly created Translation Department of the C.E.R. The first three will be paid a monthly salary (excluding rental allowance) of Gold Roubles 200, or H. $600.

The first successful candidate is stated to be a woman, her pay being equivalent to S. $500, a little less than that for the Chairman of a Provincial Government. Five other girl students are also appointed at salaries of 100 to 150 gold roubles or S. $250 to S. $380, a month, these salaries being much higher than those for the average University professor.

C. E. R. Retrenching

According to latest reports, Chang Show-tseng, former Taoyin of Heiho district, has been successful in getting a seat on the Directorate of the C.E.R. The minimum salary for a C. E. R. Director is said to be 1,200 gold roubles. At the same time the C. E. R. has been trying hard to effect service economy. Expenses are being reduced by the elimination of staff, suspension of its subsidized organs, institutions and business enterprises, abolition of various staff allowances, etc. It is announced that the total receipts of the C. E. R. for 1930 amounted to gold roubles 48,569,229, of which G. R. 10,374,866 was from passenger fares and G. R. 36,936,006, from freight.

Establishment of Nurse Training School in C. E. R. Hospitals

For the convenience of Chinese patients, the C. E. R. Health Department has recently decided to open a Training School of Chinese nurses. The entrance examination will be held at Medical College March 1. Those having completed higher primary courses or of the same standard of knowledge are admitted to participate in the exam. Two years are required for graduation. The students of the first year are exempted from paying any expenses; those of the second year are granted an allowance of ten roubles a month. The successful graduates will be employed in C. E. R. hospitals as nurses.

New Method of Refining Gasoline

A successful result has been attained by Shu Pang-chi, general manager of Kwang-ki Wine Factory, Harbin, from his years of study in refining spirit into gasoline. A petition for tax exemption is reported to have been submitted to the Kirin Provincial Government for approval. Mr. Shu says that he will be able to supply all the gasoline required by the manufacturing establishments in the Northeastern region of China.

Re-opening of Moho Gold Mine

C. K. Ma, Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining of Heilungkiang province, has recently announced a set of new regulations governing the re-opening of the Moho Gold Mine, which was opened early in 1889 and later suspended due to inefficient management. The new regulations stipulate a license fee of $1, and a monthly duty of 24 dolya (Russian weight) of gold to the organ controlling them. Aged laborers going to the mines are exempted from the above-stated obligations.

The Fourth Municipal Election at Harbin

The fourth election for the municipal committees of Harbin took place Feb. 11, at the Chamber of Commerce. The nominees are mostly businessmen; only a few of them are teachers.

Military Training Course in Middle Schools and Colleges

The Bureau of Education is again sending circular instructions to all local middle schools and colleges to strictly observe the regulations governing the requirement of military training for students of those schools before their graduation. The hours for this training are being increased from one to three every week.

Latest Statistics of C.E.R. Employees

The elimination of excessive staff has been strictly enforced by the C. E R. since the reinstatement of the Soviet manager. According to the following statistics, the total number of C. E. R. employees is now 19,107 as against 24,427 before January, 1930.

	Before Jan. 1930	At present
Service Employees:	10,584	10,291
Temporary Employees:	3,196	2,079
Day Employees:	10,647	6,737
Total	24,427	19,107

Harbin Schools Increase San-Min-Chu-I Course

Apropos the announcement of establishing Tang-pu at Harbin, the local primary and middle schools are instructed by the Commissioner of Education on his return from Mukden to add in their curricula one hour more a week for teaching San-Min-Chu-I commencing from the coming spring term, 1931. Simultaneously, the course in civics will be given in every primary school by way of lectures instead of using any text book.

More Details of Sino-French Scientific Expedition

Further details of the George Marie Haardt trans-Asiatic Expedition were announced by the National Geographic Society in Washington recently. The China unit of the expedition is to leave Peiping about March 10 to conduct new studies in Central Asia and to penetrate as far as Kashgar, where it will meet the European unit which is to proceed from Beirut. Father de Chardin, palaeontologist, is now enroute to Peiping to join the Chinese members. He is making the trip from Paris to Peiping by way of the United States and is now crossing the Pacific ocean.

The expedition, which is Franco-American in conception, is being sponsored by the National Geographic Society, which contributed G. $50,000, and M. Andre Citroen, French automobile manufacturer, who donated eight desert tractor cars for the expedition.

The party will push through Turkestan and the Gobi desert, covering approximately the same ground which Marco Polo traversed centuries ago, eventually arriving at Peiping.

The members will gather not only anthropological data but all sorts of information which may give further proof to the popular belief that the human race was cradled in Asia.

It is expected that the expedition will cover more than 13,000 miles in 18 months. The members of the party will carry rifles and light wireless apparatus.

New Purchasing Bureau Formed in North Manchuria

With a view to the development of agricultural and commercial enterprises, the Northeastern Purchasing and Transporting Bureau was formally inaugurated at Mukden Feb. 9. The newly organized bureau has amassed a fund to purchase 60,000 car-loads of soya beans and other cereals for direct exportation.

Pang Yen, Head of the Pien Yeh Bank (Frontier Affairs Bank) has been appointed Director, and the heads of three Provincial banks have been made Vice-Directors. A telegram in the *China Times* says this new Bureau has been formed to break the monopoly of the foreign firms. A *Kuo Min* dispatch says the object is to bring relief to the farmers and merchants who are reduced to sore straits as a result of the economic depression.

Japanese Ex-War Minister Is Acquitted on Graft Charges

A verdict of not guilty was returned at Tokyo Feb. 23 in the case in which General Hanzo Yamanashi, former War Minister, who was the Governor General of Korea during the Seiyukai Ministry, was charged with corrupt practices. Other defendants in the sensational graft charges were given sentences ranging from penal servitude to monetary fines. The so-called Korean graft case, involving as it did a number of prominent persons in Japanese politics and finance, was largely responsible for the collapse of the Seiyukai Cabinet headed by the late Baron Tanaka.

Huge Japanese Delegation Charters Ship for Tour of China

Another trade delegation is scheduled to descend on China, with Shanghai as the main objective, in the near future. This time it is a delegation of 1,200 Japanese business men, headed by the mayor of Nagoya City. They are due here early in April and are stated to have chartered the 10,000 ton steamer *Rio de Janeiro* for the purposes of their China tour, which will include the Yangtsze Valley.

Some Reflections on Chinese New Year

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

ANOTHER Chinese New Year has come and gone. Despite government decrees the great mass of the Chinese people observed the lunar calendar pretty much as they have for thousands of years, namely, by abstaining from all work, closing up their business, paying their respects to their friends, paying their debts (although this good old custom is going out of fashion), and raising a din with fire crackers. It is against the laws of China at present to print calendars according to the lunar scheme, and the number of printed lunar calendars is really small: however the result has been that nearly every Chinese family has used a calendar printed according to the Gregorian reckoning and then has carefully *written* in the corresponding lunar date.

It will be *apropos* here to make a few remarks on calendars in general. Calendar makers will always have difficulties, as the great Creator didn't happen to divide up the years into an even number of days, nor the phases of the moon into even units in relation either to the days or the year—or months. The result has been that the Jews, the Romans, the Mohammedans, the Chinese and many other people have fixed up calendars according to their own ideas. Many of the ancient empires started a new era every time a new king came to the throne. The Japanese still carry out this idea. The Chinese did so until the Revolution in 1911. The laws of England are still catalogued according to the year of the reigning monarch. Both the Julean and the Gregorian calendar are supposed to date from the birth of Christ, but recent researches show that a mistake was made in the calculations. The Julean calendar, introduced by Julius Caesar, was used throughout the civilized world until the last century or two. Pope Gregory XIII introduced the idea of inserting ten days into the year, and making other changes in the computations, in order to make up for errors by the Roman astronomers. However, not all countries used the new calendar promptly. For instance, at the time George Washington was born, England was still using the Julean calendar, and his date of birth as recorded in the family bible is not Feburary 22, the date that is now celebrated, but February 11. The Orthodox Russians and the Greek church still adhere to the Julean calendar, which by this time is thirteen days behind the Gregorian calendar.

Oriental people, from time immemorial, together with the American Redskins, based their calendar on the moon instead of the sun. The Chinese adopted the very simple expedient of calling the day on which the new moon falls the first day of the month, and the day on which there is a full moon the fifteenth. When the yearly reckoning gets behind the sun the Chinese calmly add an extra month to even up things just as an extra day is inserted in "leap" year for the same purpose. It is this custom which the Chinese people so tenaciously stick to and which the National Government has decreed must give way to the calendar which the Western world uses.

Lunar New Year Is Scientific

The National Government in its attempt to impose the Gregorian Calendar on the Chinese masses is actuated by the laudable motive of bringing China into line with the rest of the world. For several years now the Chinese government offices, including the post office service, have strictly abided by the Gregorian calendar—the New Year holidays being observed in the beginning of January, and the offices kept open during the lunar New Year. Attempts have been made at various times to coerce the public to abandon the old custom, but this is one respect in which the Kuomintang has not proved popular. Nor can one quite understand the Nationalist Government's policy in this respect. No one was surprised when the Bolsheviks decided that the old Julean calender was to go into the discard and that Russia should come into line with the rest of the world, for Russia is teaching world-wide Communism and is particularly harsh on everything pertaining to the Russian Church.

But the Chinese leaders are preaching "China for the Chinese" and are continually stressing the importance of preserving Chinese culture. Now, the lunar calender is something distinctly Chinese, and it seems a pity to try to destroy it, the more so as the lunar system works out in practice very satisfactorily and is, as a matter of fact, more scientific than is the Gregorian calendar, with the length of its months ranging from 28 to 31 days, without any scientific foundation whatever.

The Chinese National Government's insistence on moulding over the public's ideas as regards the lunar calendar seems all the more incongruous, for at the same time that they are trying to break up a 13-month year—for the Chinese year quite frequently has 13 months—an international movement, which has the support of the League of Nations is on foot to establish a 13-month year throughout the Western world. It certainly would be somewhat of a joke if in the end it would turn out that the Chinese by the time they have got accustomed to a 12-month year would eventually have to switch back to a 13-month year if they wish to keep step with the West. The present mix-up of ideas regarding the calendar has already been responsible for the amusing paradox here in Shanghai that the Chinese daily newspapers observed the Western New Year and that the Western (English language) newspapers observed the Chinese New Year.

Cable Offices at Amoy and Foochow Closed by Chinese Authorities

Although previous announcements had stated that an agreement had been reached betwen the Chinese Government and the foreign cable companies regarding the various outstanding questions, the offices of both the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies at Amoy and Foochow were forcibly closed February 12 by the Chinese authorities in those places. With the closing down of the cable lines an unusually large amount of business was thrown on to the land lines and the result has been a great delay in the transmission fo messages. Not only have the land lines to carry all the traffic south from Shanghai but in addition many of the messages from Hongkong first go by cable to Shanghai and then are sent south over the land lines. The British newspapers in Shanghai are printing long stories stressing the inconvenience that is being caused to the business community as the result of the delay in the delivery of messages. Bankers are cited as the principal sufferers as they are unable to keep tab on the very violent fluctuations which are taking place in the money market at present.

Agreement Is Reached on Foreign Cable Rates

An agreement on the question of cable rates was come to between the Ministry of Communications and the three foreign cable companies end of last week.

The Sino-Japanse cable negotiations were resumed at Nanking Feb 21. Matters relative to Sino-Japanese radio cooperation were discussed As regards the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable agreement, this awaits the approval of the Japanese home Government, The Tsingtao-Sasebo cable agreement has been ratified by the Japanese Privy Council, and the documents are to be signed as soon as they receive the approval of the State Council.

Belated News of Chinese Communist Activities in Japan

The Tokyo police Feb. 16 made public details of a sensational Chinese Communist Students' Affair, which resulted in the wholesale arrest of over 100 Chinese Communist students about two years ago, news of which was suppressed until now. The rounding up of the radical Chinese students, who belonged to the so-called Japan branch of the Chinese Communist Party, in the early morning of October 3, 1929, was made as the result of the examination of the Japanese Communists, who had been arrested by the police in the course of the preceding two years. These Chinese Communists were alleged to have attempted to foster radical anti-Imperialistic and anti-Capitalistic sentiments among the Chinese student colony in Japan in full cooperation with the Communist Party in Japan and with that of China. In connection with this affair, thirty-two Chinese students have been arrested for treasonable activities and will shortly be put on trial in the Criminal Division of the Tokyo District Court. These men were among those arrested in 1929, with 270 others, during a wholesale round-up of disaffected persons in Tokyo, Yokohama, Sendai, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagasaki. They have since that date been undergoing examination at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

Of the total number arrested and not indicted 40 are being deported to Shanghai during this week. Nine others were given 72 hours within which to leave the country. The *N. C. D. News* says: "The local authorities are said to be viewing with alarm the prospect of having such suspected radicals dumped within the Settlement. Their entry cannot befused because of their nationality, but the police will be placed in a difficult position by the fact that they will have nothing to work on other than the unsupported allegations of the Japanese if their expulsion from the Settlement after their arrival is attempted".

American Express Company Claims It Is Awake!

To the Editor, The China Weekly Review:

A copy of the your journal, dated December 20th, was perused by me and therein I find an editorial entitled, "Somebody Ought to 'Wake-up' the American Express Company", which needless to say, I read with much interest and not a little amusement.

It is difficult to believe the tourist party you refer to was not properly informed by the American Express as to existing conditions in China, for not only is our Shanghai office quite up-to-date in this respect but our world-wide organization is kept fully posted.

I recall an occasion some years ago whilst I was Passenger Agent for the American Express at Shanghai, when one of the periodical civil wars was more or less raging. Some tourists came to us for advice. They hated to pass Peking by but alas they had been advised by competent authorities that even if they reached the capital, they could not see anything, for sightseeing would be out of the question and there were no excursions running out to the Great Wall and Ming Tombs or even the Summer Palace. We were able, however, to refute such statements and to assure them it was possible to undertake such excursions and whilst of course we could not be responsible for their safety, our clients were even then enjoying themselves in Peking and vicinity. They went and were full of praise for our service and our ability to give them such authentic information at a time when the press and other agencies made the situation to appear quite impossible. In other words, here is an instance where, instead of keeping people away, we were able to give them advice that it was safe to proceed although, to the uniniated it might seem otherwise.

I, of course, do not know of the particular instance you refer to, when both our San Francisco and Yokohama offices were supposed to have given inaccurate information and I am positive whatever data was given was as accurate as could be expected and in line with our trustworthy sources of information. As regards the Chinese railroads being open, we of course received advices immediately and know the days the trains leave and even the hours of arrival and departure, and moreover, have booked numerous parties to proceed accordingly. Of course it is possible that when the particular clients you refer to left San Francisco, the situation was adverse and by the time they arrived in the Far East, had bettered itself, for as you know, the way things take place in Chinea, we may be eulogizing the safety and expediency of certain trips when at that very moment something may be takng place that would make our statements appear to be very inaccurate.

We would like you to know that we are all on tip-toe and anxious to advertise the Far East and to give out the correct information and in all good humor I make these observations at this time.

Manager, Foreign
Travel Service, ALFRED A. HUNNEX.
American Express Company,
Los Angeles, Jan. 17, 1931.

Discharged Railway Workers Make Demonstration at Fengtai Station

Six hundred discharged workmen of the Peiping-Tientsin section of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway adopted the expedient of lying down across the railway tracks at Fengtai station Feb. 14 as a protest against being dismissed without being granted the bonus which they demanded. Owing to the demonstration traffic was delayed for an hour. The workmen gradually calmed down when they were promised that a telegram would be dispatched to Kao Chi I, Managing Director of the Railway, at Mukden for instructions.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Washburne Are Entertained in Shanghai

Dr. C. W. Washburne delivered addresses at the Fuh Tan University, at the Shanghai College and at the Wu Pen Girls School, last week. Dr. and Mrs. Washburne were also guests of honor of the National Child Welfare Association at a tiffin party, arranged at the Bankers Club. They were also entertained at the Majestic Ballroom and at the Bankers' Club, where a reception was given by 22 local organizations, including the Bureau of Education, World's Chinese Students' Federation and local colleges.

Kuangson Young Speaks at British Universities National Congress

The first British Universities International Congress was opened at Glasgow last month under the auspices fo the British Universities League of Nations Society.

Professor William E. Rappard, former rector of the University of Geneva, who spoke on "The British Empire and the League of Nations," issued a warning that the international situation was more threatening to-day than it was in 1919.

Norman Angell, the author, who was knighted in the New Year's Honors List, criticized the part played by the press in what he claimed to be the worsening of international misunderstanding and in promoting war. He referred to the preference of the public for the trivial rather than the important, and said the root of the problem lay in defective education.

China's present-day problems and her manner fo meeting them formed the basis of one of the discussions. An exposition of the problems, was made by Kuangson Young, Chief Inspector of the Chinese Diplomatic Service in Europe, supplemented by one or two questions from members of the audience. Mr. Young pointed out that in England very little of the ordinary constructive work which was going on in China appeared in the newspapers, mainly because most of the correspondents of the papers did not understand the Chinese language, and also because they always selected the sensational happenings from far-off corners of that vast country rather than the news which would allow people to understand the Chinese people and their Governments.

There was no desire on the part of the Chinese to abolish foreign interests in China, said Mr Young. "We go out of our way to cultivate your good will, and to do that China has often gone more than halfway. What we want is only a position of equality among nations, to have a respectable international status, and to play our part in the family of nations.'"

U. S. Demands Foreign Judges During Transfer of Exterritorial Rights

According to a recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington the present negotiations on China's demands for abolition of extraterritoriality are centered upon the extent to which the foreign powers may maintain their own advisory judges in Chinese courts. The Chinese are insisting that with the abolition of extraterritoriality foreigners in Chinese courts may serve only in advisory capacities and that even then their tenure of office will be purely temporary.

The United States, on the other hand, is stated to insist that foreign judges be maintained permanently in Chinese courts and that they be authorized to assume jurisdiction upon the failure of the Chinese judicial officials to ensure justice.

New Dollar Liner "President Coolidge" Is Launched

The second $8,000,000 turbo-electric Dollar liner now under construction for the Dollar Steamship Line, the *President Coolidge*, was launched at Newport News February 21. The new boat will take her place amongst other liners of the Dollar fleet operating in the new service between the Orient and New York via San Francisco and Panama Canal, making her maiden voyage from New York westward on October 15 next. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the former President, christened the vessel. Sea water was used in the christening ceremony.

China's New Press Law Provides that Publications be Submitted to Authorities

The Chinese press in discussing the New Press Lawt which came into force on Decemher 16, 1930, points on, that Article 13 provides that the proprietors of all magazines and newspapers in China shall, when putting their papers or magazines in circulation, submit two copies of each issue to the Ministry of Interior and one copy each to the provincial or city governments, and to the procuratorates of the various law courts in the places in which such papers or magazines are published. Article 31 of the Law stipulates that publishers who ignore this stipulation shall be liable to a fine of not more than $100.

The People's Livelihood Conference

BY C. S. WANG

Among the teachings of our late leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen as embodied in the *San Min Chu I*, the Principle of Livelihood is by far the most important. As long as this problem of livelihood is not solved for all the people of the nation, no peace or prosperity can be expected. During a recent trip to Changsha, Hankow and Nanchang the writer had opportunities to talk with farmers, soldiers, laborers, and students. Despite the daily reports about the campaign for the suppression of communists in the regions of Central China, the problem of livelihood of the people in the regions remains unsolved. Because of civil war and the natural causes of disaster, in the past few years, the farmers are practically all destitute. They hold land. But they are in no position to buy seeds, or possess any capital to start farming, even if the climate permitted this year. Consequently, the doctrine of communism is generally welcomed by the people. The Government would achieve more in the suppression of communists by trying to solve the problem of livelihood of the people instead of sending troops to suppress them.

The National Christian Council is therefore to be congratulated on arranging its conference on the People's Livelihood at this critical time. The conference as reported will be attended by one hundred leaders of the country in the studies of social work as well as business, with Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, the honorary chairman, L. T. Chen and K. T. Chung, chairmen, and Miss Cora Deng and J. B. Tayler, as secretaries. The conference will start on Feb. 22 and will last till Feb. 29. It is expected that a number of papers will be read and discussions conducted dealing with special topics on People's Livelihood somewhat as follows:

The Industrial Policy of the Government — Dr. H. H. Kung
Working Conditions in Chinese Industry — D. Y. Tsien
Factors in the Progress of the British Working Class Movement — Prof. R. H. Tawney
Housing and Living Conditions of City Workers — Antson Wong
The Improvement of Standards of Living on Present Money Incomes — Prof. W. S. Thompson
The Rural Industry — Philip Cheng
The Policy for Scale Industry — J.B. Tayler
Women and Children in Industry — Miss Cora Deng
Industrialization in Hopei — Dr. H. D. Fong
The Labor Policy of the Kuomintang — H. D. Chang
Industrial and Labor Legislation and the Problem of its Administration — M. Tchou
Cooperation and the People's Livelihood — Chen Chung Ming
Chinese Labor in the Last Three Years — Prof. Ta Chen
The Effects of Industrialization in Wusih
The Problem of Personal Management

Subjects to be Discussed

The subjects to be discussed at the conference are:
What are the economic needs at the masses?
Industrial Development and Its Possibilities for Raising Economic Standards.
In what ways is the Government promoting Industries' and in what ways is the Government bettering Social Conditions?
The Problems of Labor Organizations
Worker's Education
Literature for the Workers' Movement.

The only criticism, if there is any, about this conference is the lack of emphasis on the subject of agricultural laborers. Since the conference is to be devoted to the livelihod of the people and the bulk of the Chinese population is made up of farmers, it is hardly justifiable, judging from the papers to be read and subjects to be discussed, to ignore the farmers' problems. It is hoped that the conference will indicate a number of possible ways for the betterment of the living and working conditions of factory laborers and thus help to solve some of the problems of the masses of the people. It is further hoped that a similar conference will also called by some organization in the interest of the farmers.

Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1930.

FORECASTING

SHANGHAI'S TELEPHONE NEEDS

WHEN, as a new subscriber, you are given your telephone, there is entrusted to your use a share in the pole lines, underground cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other unit of the telephone plant. Practically every part of this intricate mechanism has to be in place at the time you demand telephone service.

Shanghai's telephone requirements as they will exist far into the future have to be visualised, and upon this mental picture is imposed the planning of an economical and efficient telephone system.

A great deal of this vast reconstruction programme has already been accomplished. The remainder, combining high-pressure work with meticulous care, is proceeding apace. Every human endeavour is being made to push ahead with the stupendous task.....

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of NELSON HUGO EWING Deceased	Cause No. Estate No. 119 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of NELSON HUGO EWING, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 14, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CORNELL S. FRANKLIN,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai
Shanghai, China.
February 14, 1931.

55-559

U. S. Senate Asks President Hoover to Take Action on Silver

Both in the United States and America progress is being made towards adopting a plan to come to the relief of the silver market. On Feb. 20 the United States Senate passed the resolutions suggested by the Pittman committee which call upon President Hoover to take action to find a solution of the problems created by the low prices for silver prevailing in the world markets, to enter into negotiations with other governments for a plan designed to prevent abnormal fluctuations in silver values, and to convene an international conference, if necessary, to seek an agreement as to the uses and status of silver as money.

Proposed Loan to China Not Mentioned in Senate Resolutions

The resolutions passed by the Senate did not make reference to the recommendations of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada that a huge silver loan be made to China as a means of stimulating world trade and as a method of increasing and stabilizing silver values.

The resolutions which were adopted by the Senate are the result of an investigation conducted by the Senate commerce committee's sub-committee for several months into the causes of declining Sino-American trade and the relation thereto of depressed silver values.

Regarding the matter of the flotation of a huge silver loan to China, it is well known that Paul M. Linebarger has been conducting an active campaign in the the United States, in which he has the support of Hu Han-min, head of the Legislative Yuan. Beginning of this week it was unofficially stated that President Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, had given their tentative approval to the loan proposal. Although the matter of the loan to China was not mentioned in the Senate's resolution it is believed in Washington that action on the question will be left to the international conference which the President Hoover has been urged to convene.

The Japanese *Rengo* service stated that if the proposed loan goes through the Nanking Government will utilize a portion of the loan for the subjugation of Communist-bandits.

Action Urged in Europe

The Executive Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in session at Paris has also urged immediate international consideration of the silver problem. Chang Kia-ngau, the General Manager of the Bank of China, in a cable to the International Chamber of Commerce calling attention to the serious handicap imposed on Chinese external trade by the continued depreciation of silver, stated that plans for the consolidation of the Chinese foreign debts had been considerably disturbed by this depreciation and he asked that an international conference might consider the question at an early date. Sidney Mayers, Chairman of the British & Chinese Corporation, speaking on behalf of the China Association, strongly supported the appeal. Mr. Mayers stated that in the opinion of the managers of the London banks chiefly concerned in Chinese trade, a speedy consideration of remedial measures was not only highly desirable but they were convinced of their practicability.

Chang Kia-ngau's Views

Chang Kia-ngau, in the course of a long exposition of the silver situation, wrote to the Shanghai press recently as follows:

"There would seem to be no limit to the number of theorotical schemes that might be constructed for the stabilization of silver, the principal difference between individual schemes being the degree of self-sacrifice asked of the various parties to the agreement. However, little is to be gained by working out schemes in great detail without first ascertaining that the necessary measure of international co-operation is likely to be forthcoming. Agreement in principle must naturally precede any general acceptance of a detailed stabilization plan, which can only be successfully worked out by a body of experts in touch with official opinion in the various countries concerned. Whether the world is ripe for such an agreement can only be determined by the issue of an invitation to an international conference on the subject. There undoubtedly exists throughout the world a general desire to see an improvement in the silver situation, but no single country is willing to take the initiative in calling a conference on silver, partly, perhaps, for fear that its motive may be misunderstood. In such circumstances, it is clear that the first steps must be taken by some international organization whose objects are above suspicion.

"Such a body is the International Chamber of Commerce and, since arrangements have already been made for the holding of its Annual Conference next May at New York, it is suggested that a preliminary survey of the silver problem might very well be undertaken by the various International committees of the International Chamber, and the results be considered at the Conference next May. The League of Nations, which already has a committee considering the gold situation, would almost certainly be prepared to co-operate in this matter, though probably the first steps in the convening of an international conference would come better from the International Chamber of Commerce, which has the advantage over the League of Nations of including in its representation American opinion. In any case, the initial difficulties with regard to the calling of a conference will surely be overcome if there is any general desire to take action at all, and the mere announcement that a representative conference was to be held would doubtless provide a very welcome stimulus to the silver market at the present time."

***

Gold and Silver Equilibrium

BY SIH SHOU-HENG

Attache of the Chinese Legation at The Hague

The slump of silver has been caused by the demonetization of silver coins in some countries, If gold is the sole medium of exchange, its scarcity may bring about a general fall in commodity prices as all of them are measured in terms of gold. When such is the case, the world experiences a period of depression that is gradual but not violent; this can be very easily avoided by proper extension of the credit system. The actual fact is, however, that silver, being itself, a commodity in relation to gold in most countries, is still a monetary unit in some others. Moreover, gold-using countries are manufacturers whereas silver-using countries of whom China is the most important, are buyers. Through long years of usage, there has existed a healthy rate of equilibrium between gold and silver, and any considerable deviation from that rate means violent convulsion in the economic world. Now, prices of all commodities in relation to gold are falling, but in relation to silver, they are rising, for the simple fact that silver is falling more rapidly than other commodities. The slump of silver goes side by side with the slump of the Chinese currency, and consequently China's purchasing power is decreased. As economic life in one country is closely related with that in another, the silver slump may be counted as one of the most important factors which disturb trade equilibrium between nations.

China might have some responsibility for the fall of silver because of her internal unrest, but the fact remains obvious that she cannot absorb all the silver that is thrown out of other countries. Silver, a metal no less noble than gold, is now chased from the West and from the East. The Shangai market looks upon London for selling and buying silver while London likewise looks upon Shanghai; there seems to be a sort of nervous feeling prevailing over either market; speculators have done a great deal to precipitate the slump; the reason for this catastrophic fall is therefore partly real aud partly psychological.

After all, China is still the most important silver-using country in the world. The fall of price in silver means the diminution of China's purchasing power, and it is a ruinous factor for the export trade of western nations. One may conclude that those who have sold silver from their demonetization have reaped results far worse than their gains.

China should some time in the future also adopt the gold standard so that there may be one medium of exchange for the whole world. This is, of course, the ultimate aim, but in the meantime it is necessary to raise the value of silver, otherwise China's purchasing power would always be one half of what it might be, because the savings of the people are in the form of silver.

The problem possesses an international character and its solution requires international co-operation. When silver regains its healthy rate in relation to gold,

China can then adopt the gold exchange standard; as soon as silver ceases to be a medium of exchange, its fall or rise will in no way affect international trade relations as it is no more than one of the commodities.

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Francis Browell's Plan to Stabilize Silver

Swan Culbertson and Fritz, investment brokers in Shanghai, recently made public complete details of the plan of Francis H. Brownell to informally stabilize silver. Mr. Brownell, who is chairman of the board of the American Smelting and Refining Company, with offices in New York City, has discussed his plan previously with many students of finance, and some aspects of his proposal have been given widespread publicity previous to the appearance of its full detail.

Mr. Brownell's proposal to stabillize the price of silver at no fixed ratio to gold, involves three elements:

First: An informal understanding between the United States, England including India, France including Indo-China, and as many other governments as possible, that no sale will be made for a stated period, say three years, or until further notice, of any silver now or hereafter owned by each government, at less than some fixed price, say 50 cents gold per ounce.

Second: An understanding that those governments will buy the amount of silver they are now authorized by law to purchase for subsidiary coinage, whenever the price of silver in the open market is below the figure to be agreed upon as above.

Third: As compensation for agreeing as provided in "First" and to prevent too rapid a rise, an understanding that the governments, and particularly India, may sell government-owned sliver whenever the price is more than say five cents gold above the figure agreed upon as above.

Dairen Japanese Arrested on Wireless "Abuse" Charge

Fifteen Japanese were arrested in Dairen, Manchuria on Feb. 16 charged with violating the Japanese regulations pertaining to the use of wireless and telephones. According to a report of the case in the *Manchuria Daily News* on Feb. 17 the Japanese had erected a "bootleg" wireless station and were obtaining reports on silver fluctuations from Shanghai, which information they were selling to customers. They were also using the information obtained from Shanghai for speculative purposes on the Dairen Exchange. The names of their confederates in Shanghai were not known.

Exaggerated Reports of Explosion at Fushun Colliery

The first reports of the mishap at the Fushun Collieries early this month, which served as the basis of an editioral in *The Review* last week, prove to have been exaggerated. It was stated in telegrams from Chinese sources that 3,000 workmen, nearly all Chinese, were underground when the explosion occurred and it was inferred that they had lost their lives. The casualties are now reduced from 3,000 to one by a telegram from the Fengtien Department of Agriculture and Mining which states that only one Chinese workman was injured. According to a belated official statement issued at Peiping Feb. 19 by the Japanese Legation, the explosion occurred in a small shaft, 50 metres long where four Japanese and three Chinese were working. All escaped unhurt, and the total damage did not exceed 100 Yen in value.

A *Reuter* representative made a personal investigation, and confirms that a fire occurred through spontaneous combustion in a communication shaft of the Oyama pit. The fire was extinguished by the closing of a shaft some 30 metres in length. The production of coal the day following that of the fire was above normal.

Kuramatsu Murai, the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, filed a written protest Feb. 19 with Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, on the publication in local Chinese newspapers of deliberately fabricated news regarding the explosion.

Pointing to the editorials appearing in several leading vernacular papers in Shanghai, in which the papers alleged mismanagement by the South Manchuria Company and "maltreatment" of Chinese laborers, the protest declares that the publication of such exaggerated news items and misleading editorials would serve no purpose but to aggravate the friendly relations between Japan and China.

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NORTH CHINA STAR

華北明星

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Mukden's Population Placed at 568,966

The population of Mukden (Shenyang) is now 568,966, according to a recent census taken by the local Bureau of Public Safety. The Japanese and Korean population is 2,898.

Chinese Urged to Patronize Home Shipping Companies

The Ministry of Industry recently instructed the the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai to notify local industrial and commercial organizations that Chinese shipping companies should be accorded priority in the shipment of native products in accordance with the recommendations of the National Industrial and Commercial Conference when a resolution to this effect was adopted for the encouragement of Chinese shipping.

Would Establish Government Iron and Steel Works

The National Ministry of Industry has appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities for the establishment of a government controlled iron and steel works. According to a report of the *Kuomin* service on Feb. 19, the Committee is composed of Messrs. Hu Shu-hua, formerly connected with the Shanghai Arsenal, Weng Wen-hao (Director of the Geological Survey), Wu Chien, Yen Chuang (Head of the Ministry's Labor Department), Hu Po-yuan (Head of the Mining Department) and Wang Chung-yu (Mining Expert).

Large Numbers of Students Desire to Go Abroad

The National Ministry of Education in a statement issued on Feb. 19, said that 1,484 students had applied for certificates to study in America, Europe and Japan. According to statistics compiled by the Ministry, of the above total, 826 students proceeded to Japan; 272 to America; 173 to France; 84 to Germany; 60 to Belgium; 55 to Great Britain; and 14 to Austria. Among these were 162 women students or about eleven per cent. But for the slump in silver, the figures would have been much larger. Classified by provinces, Kwangtung heads the list with 307 students; Chekiang comes next with 174; and Kiangsu and Liaoning follow closely with 167 and 162 respectively. It is also interesting to note the the majority of the students chose to study Law, the number being 460; while 217 selected Engineering; 165, Arts; 105, Sciences; and 102, Medicine.

Revision of Regulations for Private Electrical Enterprises

A report by the *Kuomin* service from Nanking on Feb. 21 stated that the Government had decided to comply with a petition from the National Association of Public Utility Corporations which urged a revision of the regulations governing private electrical enterprises. The provision in the regulations stipulating that after a lapse of 20 years the Government may take over and purchase the interests of any private electrical utility, will be revised and the period changed from twenty to thirty years. The provision which forbids the use of foreign capital in private Chinese electrical enterprises, will not be changed, according to the report. Another revision under consideration deals with the case of a given enterprise subject to the jurisdiction of two or more Provincial Governments. In such event the Central Government, instead of the two Provincial Governments as provided in the present Regulations, shall exercise the power of supervision.

Expansion Program for Postal Remittance Bank

According to a report published in *The China Press* on Feb. 22, the initial steps have been taken for an expansion program for the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank attached to the Chinese Postal Service under the Ministry of Communications. S. D. Ren and Cheng Nengkuang were elected manager and assistant manager, respectively, and will have charge of the institution under the director-general Liu Shu-fang. Among the new facilities is the inauguration of a telegraph remittance service to all postal districts throughout the country. The Postal Remittance & Savings Bank was established last March and during the past year's operation, business has grown to considerable proportions. It has 151 branches in the country, while the remittance business is being carried on through the 2,176 postal offices. A large amount of public funds is being handled by the institution, which fills a public need.

Bank of East Asia Shows Profit of $1,456,425.01 for Year

The directors of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., announce that, subject to audit, the profit for the year, ending December 31, 1930, after writing off all charges and making provisions for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts and other contigencies, and including the balance of $447,994.65 brought forward from 1929, amounts to $1,456,425.01, which the directors propose to deal with at the forth-coming annual meeting as follows:

To pay a dividend of $6 per share on 50,000 shares absorbing	$ 300,000.00
To pay a bonus of $2 per share on 50,000 shares absorbing	100 000.00
To transfer to Reserve	500,000.00
To pay a bonus to Directors, Holders of Founder shares and, the staff	106,264.55
To pay a special bonus to the staff	35,421.52
To carry forward	414,738.94
	$ 1,456,425.01

Reorganization of War Aviation Departmnet

The Aviation Department of the Ministry of War will be reorganized on March 15, according to a report from Nanking on Feb. 18 which stated that the name will be changed to National Aviation Administration. It will be under the direct jurisdiction of the Government Council in peace times but in time of war will be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief. The new administration will have three departments and nine sections. It was also announced that a National Aviation Conference will be held in the Capitol in April, the purpose being to consider improvements in the service from the standpoint of national defense.

The Government, according to a report from Foochow on Feb. 18 has decided to transfer the Government Naval Airplane Works in that city of Shanghai. A temporary workship will be constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, pending construction of a new plant. The works at Foochow have been in operation for two years and have turned out several planes for the Navy.

The Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation announced on Feb. 20 that two additional Junker planes for use on the new service between Nanking and Berlin were expected in Shanghai shortly. The head office will be located on Jinkee Road in the Shanghai International Settlement.

Note Issues and Reserves of the Central Bank of China

The Chinese bankers' committee composed of Li Ming (chairman), C. L. Wang, Tsuyee Pei, Z. C. Zing, Yu Ya-ching, K. L. Lin and C. M. Shu, which makes periodic examinations of the note issues and reserves of the Central Bank of China, issued the following report regarding the standing of the bank on Feb. 20:

Total Amount of Notes in Circulation:		
Dollar Notes	$25,424,412	
Subsidiary coin notes at 12	867,500	
		$26,291,912
Reserve against notes in circulation:		
Cash reserve	$22,840,472	
(of the above sum $17,227,887.27 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,133,117 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches $3,479,517.73 is kept in Local Bank).		
Securities reserve	$ 3,451,440	
		$26,291,912

According to Article 2 of the Bank's regulation governing note issue the Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve at 60 per cent. and Securities Reserve at 40 per cent. of the total issue.

China to Receive £3,000,000 from British Boxer Fund

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from London dated Feb. 20 the China Indemnity Application Bill, which deals with the returned British share of the Boxer Indemnity and which, inter alia, involves the return of over £3,000,000 to China, passed its third reading in the House of Commons. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, accepted a Conservative amendment that there should be British members on the Board of Trustees. He declined, however, to agree to a Liberal amendment that no payment should be made towards the purchasing of railway material and demanding an arrangement regarding arrears of interest on Chinese railway loans now in default. Mr. Dalton argued that the amendment meant that British workmen would be kept idle till numerous people, not all British, received their pound of flesh by the interest on the bonds. There would be further negotiations, he declared, with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, on the subject of these loans. The Liberal amendment was later withdrawn.

Mr. Dalton moved an amendment, which was accepted, dealing with grants from the Fund to Chinese universities, This provides for the following:

1. A mutual exchange of Chinese and British men and women lecturers.
2. To assist Chinese students in the United Kingdom to find hospitality.
3. To advise them regarding studies.
4. To encourage and facilitate the teaching of the Chinese language and literature in the universities of the United Kingdom.
5. Generally to encourage closer intellectual co-operation and to promote cultural relations between China and Britain.

The Bill is based on the recommendations of the China Indemnity Committee which advoated that the returned Indemnity be used for the promotion of Chinese education and for industrial enterpsises in China, notably the reconstruction of railways. Hongkong University benefits under the education section of the measure.

Demand Cancellation of Peking Syndicate's Concession

The Chinese Association for the Restoration of Mining Privileges in Honan Province has petitioned the National Government for a cancellation of the mining concession held by the Peking Syndicate, a British mining company which owns the so-called Jamieson collieries near Chinghuachien in Honan province. The petition was sent to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Fo, Dr. H. H. Kung and Dr. C. T. Wang. According to a report circulated by the *Kuomin* service on Feb. 15, the petition alleges that the Peking Syndicate has failed to fulfill the terms of the Agreement whereby the concession was granted, By virtue of Article 41 of the Agreement, which provides that non-performance of part of the Agreement will render the whole inoperative, the concession has really long ceased to be effective, the petition argues.

Owing to non-cooperation on the part of the people in Honan as well as Chinese laborers, the collieries owned by the Peking Syndicate have suspended operations ever since the 14th year of the Republic (1925).

It is however reported that the Syndicate, under the pretext of providing work for the unemployed laborers, has recently petitioned the Government for permission to resume operations. Moreover, the petition says, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is said to be contemplating the organization of a Committee for the Reorganization of the (Chinese) Chung Yuan Company for the purpose of settling various pending disputes between the Chung Yuan Co. and the Peking Syndicate. Such a step, the petition emphasizes, runs counter to the common desire of the people in Honan.

Urging that the request of the Syndicate to resume operations be rejected, the petition says that should the Government refuse to comply with their petition, the only course left open for the people is to adopt a policy of absolute noncooperation with the Syndicate.

The petition concludes by urging that since the Company has failed to carry out the terms of the concession, the privilege be cancelled and that every assistance be extended to the Chinese Chung Yuan Company. The people will, on their part, assist in the repayment by the Government of the debts owing to the Peking Syndicate by the Taokow-Chingliua Railway.

(*Continued on page 470*)

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Who's Who in China

Tai Ming-fou, diplomatic official; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1879; pursued his college studies at Nanking until 1899; taught in Chao Ching Middle School in Chekiang and Yangchow Middle School in Kiangsu; went to Europe in 1907 and entered L'Ecole Sciences Politiques at Paris; after completing his studies in finance and political science, he joined several financial establishments in Paris to secure practical training; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1912 and was appointed attache to the Chinese Legation at Paris and soon promoted secretary of the Legation; secretary of the Chinese Delegation of the Paris Peace Conference 1918 and concurrently during the six years, he served as director of Banque Franco-Chinoise at Paris; appointed chief secretary of the Chinese Legation at Bruxelles in 1924 and later councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at the Hague, in 1927, which position he still holds; address: Chinese Legation, The Hague, Holland.

Tai Ming-fou (Tai Ming-fu)
戴明輔

Chang Fang, government official; born at Hsing An district, Honan 1886; attended the Primary Military Cadet school in Honan and later studied at the Paoting Military Officers' Academy and was graduated from both; following graduation, he entered the Army service and was appointed a corporal in Shensi Army; being imbued with revolutionary ideas and a devoted follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he took active part in the 1911 Revolution and was appointed commander of the eastern route of the Revolutionary Army, defeating the Imperial Ching Forces at the decisive battle at Han Kuo Kwan; in 1912, he was appointed commander of the 2nd Division of the Shensi Army and shortly afterwards became Garrison Commander of Han Chung District in Shensi; in 1917, he was appointed commander of the Shensi Expeditionary Army and in 1918, was promoted vice Commander-in-chief of the National Pacification Army, his services during this period being much appreciated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen; in 1922, he retired from military service and became interested in industries and organised the The Ming Sen Mining Company in Honan; in 1928, he was appointed commissioner of reconstruction of Honan and for a time was acting Chairman of Honan Provincial Government; in 1930, when Honan Provincial Government was removed to Kwei Teh, he was re-appointed acting Chairman and concurrently Field-commander of the 20th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces; after the pacification of the North following the collapse of the Northern Military Coalition in Oct. 1930, he was re-appointed commissioner of reconstruction of Honan Provincial Government and concurrently chairman of the Honan Provincial Famine Relief Committee, while still retaining his military posts as Field-Commander of the 20th Route Army and commander of the 68th Division; address; Department of Reconstruction, Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

Chang Fang
張鈁

Aimee Semple McPherson to Build a Temple in Shanghai

Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, noted evangelist connected with the Four Square Gospel Temple in Los Angeles, arrived in Shanghai last week and continued on to Hongkong by the s.s. *President Wilson*. She was accompanied by her daughter. Roberta, who was born in China. While in Shanghai Mrs. McPherson spoke to a gathering of several hundred persons at the Four Square Gospel church, which is situated off Yates Road at 435 New Taku Road. Mrs. McPherson stated that she and her co-workers here had definitely decided to build a temple vastly larger and more pretentious than the present small establishment.

She is quoted by the Shanghai *Evening Post* as saying that negotiations for the purchase of a suitable site are in progress and that two or three locations were under consideration. Miss E. Beatrice Lawler, one of Mrs. McPherson's co-workers in Shanghai, stated that the temple probably will be one of the largest structures in Shanghai devoted to worship. It will seat approximately 2,000 persons, she said.

Japanese and Chinese Agree on Settlement of 1927 Incidents

A recent *Kuo Min* message from Nanking stated that as a result of conferences held between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affairs, settlement of the claims arising out of the Hankow and Nanking incidents has been arrived at.

In accordance with the Sino-Japanese agreement for settlement of the Nanking and Hankow Incidents concluded in 1929, Sino-Japanese Commissions of Investigation were appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the damages suffered by the nationals of both countries. Owing however to the failure of the Chinese and Japanese members to reach an agreement, the Commission, after a number of meetings, suspended its work.

Nanyang Medical College Closed by Government

The Ministry of Education last week ordered the Greater Shangai Bureau of Education to close the privately owned Nanyang Medical College on the ground that, owing to lax discipline, the so-called "College" has become a hotbed of student agitations. In order that students of the institution may continue their studies in other educational institutions of recognized standing, the Ministry has instructed the faculty of the Medical School of the Central University to conduct, in conjunction with the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Education, examinations for the students. Those who pass such examinations are to be admitted to other Government medical colleges.

Shanghai Man Given License to Operate Greyhound Racing at Macao

The Portuguese authorities at Macao have granted to W. L. Gerrard, of Shanghai, a license to conduct greyhound racing at Macao. Mr. Gerrard has been identified with both pony and greyhound racing here. A company is being formed and the major portion of the capital required is stated to have already been subscribed. Work has already commenced on the preparation of the site. It is expected that the first races will take place in Macao in April or May.

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THE PASSING OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY

(Continued from page 449)

ritoriality in 1926, and urged the United States to proceed with the negotiations. The United States replied that it was ready to proceed, as stated before, on the basis of gradual abolition pari passu with improvements in China's administration of justice.

This, however, was not fast enough for China. So at the end of the year, December 28, 1929, the following mandate was issued:

"For the purposed of restoring her jurisdictional sovereignty, it is hereby decided and declared that on and after (January 1, 1930) all foreign nationals in the territory of China who are now enioying extraterritorial privileges shall abide by the laws, ordinances and regulations duly promulgated by the central and local governments in China.

"The Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan are hereby ordered to instruct the ministres concerned to prepare as soon as possible a plan for the execution of this mandate and to submit it to the Legislative Yuan for examination and deliberation with a view to its promulgation and enforcement."

On its face this seemed to be the initiation of unilateral action for the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality; but two days later the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs issued an explanatory statement as follows:

"The year 1930 is the decisive time, and the actual process of reestablishing Chinese sovereignty by the abolition of extraterritoriality begins on Januarv 1.

"The Chinese Government....believes that there is no difference between those Powers and China regarding the principle involved; and is prepared to consider and discuss within a reasonable time any representations made with reference to the plan now under preparation in Nanking. In this respect the issuance of the mandate of December 22 should be regarded as a step toward removing the cause of constant conflict, and at the same time promoting the relations between Chinese and the foreigners."

When these negotiations first started, at the close of the World War, nineteen Powers enjoyed extraterritorial privileges in China. Of these, three have unconditionally given them up, and eleven more have signified their willingness to yield to China's demands under certain specified conditions.

The Extraterritorial Powers

The Extraterritorial Powers at the close of the World War were as follows: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British Empire, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Of these Germany and Russia have unconditionally relinquished extraterritoriality, as have the new states of Austria and Hungary.

The Powers which have promised under certain contingencies to relinquish it are eleven in number. Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Portugal and Spain have made treaties since 1928 containing declarations to that effect. The others have made such declarations at earlier dates, as follows: British Empire, by Article XII of the Treaty of 1902; Japan, by Article XI of the Treaty of 1903; Mexico, by the *inter alia* statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, November 12, 1929; Sweden, by Article X of the Treaty of 1908; Switzerland, by the most-favored-nation clause in the Treaty of 1918; and the United States, by Article XV of the Treaty of 1903. The United States subsequently confirmed and developed the position which it adopted in 1903 on several occasions, most recently by the statement of November 13, 1930, quoted above.

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[1] *Cf.* "Survey of American Foreign Relations, 1930," p. 187.

[2] There were eighteen in 1914. But Switzerland became an Extraterritorial Power in 1918 by the Treaty of Tokyo, Article II and the declaration attached to the Treaty.

Men and Events

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China arrived in Shanghai from south China, Feb. 25.

Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, came down from Peiping to Nanking during the week.

W. Fischer has been appointed business manager of the Oriental Press, now operated by Millington, Ltd.

Tung Wen College, 100 Hungjao Road, Shanghai, will hold its 27th commencement exercises, Sunday, March 1 at 10 a. m.

J. P. DeBarry, Far Eastern Manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., arrived in Shanghai during the week from Japan.

Mr. Desborough of the National Carbon Co., New York, accompanied by Mrs. Desborough, arrived in Shangai end of last week.

J. C. Huston, American commercial consul in Shanghai, has returned to his duties after nine months absence in the United States.

A *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo says the Soviet authorities are seeking an outlet for their bumper crop of wheat in Japan.

The death occurred in Shanghai February 20 of Mrs. Margaret Bell Wright, wife of a vice president of Andersen, Meyer & Co.

The Shanghai Municipal Council at a recent meeting decided to construct a new open-air swimming pool at a cost of Tls. 50,000.

Victor Keene, correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, has returned to Shanghai from several days spent in Nanking.

Roy C. Bennett, managing editor of the Manila *Bulleten*, passed through Shanghai during the week on his way to the United States.

Dr. W. K. Lim, a Chinese physician, has been appointed specialist in radium therapy at the Jefferson Clinic and Diagnosis Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

The Commercial Agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway has taken over the Shanghai agency of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet from Moller & Co.

Miss Singchia Chung, a Chinese young woman, has been appointed a mannequin, or dress-model, at the famous Selfridge Department Store in London.

Prof. C. H. Robertson delivered a lecture on "Air as a Lubricant" Wednesday, Feb. 25 at the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in Shanghai.

An exposition of ancient relics was opened at Nanking February 22 at the Museum of Historical Relics under the auspices of the Central Research Council.

Dr. Chi Ping will deliver a lecture on "The Natural History of Nanking" at the Royal Asiatic Society's lecture hall, Shanghai, Thursday, March 5, at 5.30 p.m.

C. O. Julian of the Radio Corporation of America, and Miss Vera Roach, were married in Shanghai last week. They are spending their honeymoon in North China.

Frederick S. Fung, recent graduate in chemical engineering at the University of Michigan, has been appointed assistant engineer of a paper mill at Canton.

M. Barber, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Barber.

The Japanese Consulate at Changchun, northern terminus of the South Manchuria Railway, was completely destroyed by a fire which broke out on the night of Feb. 20.

The employees of the Japanese-owned Fuji cotton spinning mills at Tsingtao are carrying on a "go slow" strike as a protest against a recently enacted mill regulation.

Wen Yu-ching, Director of the International Communications Bureau of the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, has tendered his resignation on the ground of illness.

J. Howes, clerk of the United States Court for China, has returned to Shanghai after a long holiday in the United States. He was accompanied by his wife and children.

Six hundred cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported from various cities in the lower Yangtsze Valley area during the week. The disease is stated to be spreading.

Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Germany, has received permission from Nanking to return to China immediately. Minister Chiang is returning via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The State Council Feb. 24 appointed Sam Young to be Chinese Minister to Mexico in succession to Li Luchao. Mr. Young formerly was Chinese Consul-general in New York.

Mrs. C. S. Taylor, wife of the vice-president of the Shanghai Power Company, has returned from a holiday visit in England on the *Russia*. She was met at Yokohama by her husband.

R. K. Hykes, of the Standard Oil Co., Tientsin, Mrs. Hykes and their infant son, boarded the round-the-world *Empress of Australia* at Chinwangtao during the week, *enroute* to New York.

Upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Industry, the Chinese Government has decided to make a monthly grant of eight hundred dollars to the China Institute of Scientfic Management.

J. S. Potter of the Asia Realty Company is departing shortly on a trip to Los Angeles, where he will join Mrs. Potter and their children who have been visiting relatives in that city for some time.

The Oversea Chinese Review is the name of a fortnightly journal published at Kuala Lampur, Straits Settlements. Its editor is R. von Mullen. Lim Cheng Taik is the associate editor.

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Mayor of Nanking, has instructed the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs at Nanking to draft regulations governing registration of marriages.

The directors of G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd., who conduct a transportation and warehouse business in Shanghai, have recommended that a dividend of eight per cent for last year's working be declared.

Mrs. Victor Bruce landed at Plymouth, England, Feb. 14, thus completing a journey round the world in four and a half months, most of it being done solo in her Blackburn Bluebird light airplane.

J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, was the speaker at the meeting of the American Association of Unitersity Women, Shanghai branch, at the American School February 24.

Charles W. Brophy, who got as far as Hongkong and Canton, after many vicissitudes, in his proposed airplane flight to Manila, has temporarily abandoned further attempts and is returning to Shanghai by boat.

The Japanese steamer *Kasagi Maru*, which arrived in Kobe during the week from Shanghai, had on board about a half a million yen worth of silver, which was stated to be consigned to a Chinese merchant in that city.

A benefit ball, under the auspices of the Chinese Women's Club, was held in the ballroom of the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai Feb. 27. The proceeds were devoted to charity. Miss Elsie Kwok arranged the program.

Announcement was made in Peiping Feb. 19 that John Dewey, American philosopher and educator, has accepted the China Foundation's invitation to give a series of lectures at leading Government universities in China.

Major Arthur Bassett, director of the British-American Tobacco Company, departed from Shanghai last week for Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Bassett. From Manila he will proceed to America, going via Europe.

T. Sahara, president of the Japanese-owned newspaper *Sheng Ching Jihpao*, in Mukden, was a visitor recently to Shanghai, where he had been a resident for many years. He was entertained at a dinner at the Japanese Club.

A score or more passengers on board the steamer *Hingkee*, plying between Canton and Kwanting, were drowned Feb. 5 when the ship crashed into a submerged rock near Lukiou. About 400 passengers were rescued.

The monthly tiffin of the American University Club was held at Ladow's restaurant, Tuesday noon, Feb. 24. Dr. Cleveland, recently appointed Assistant Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue, was the principal speaker.

Mrs. John A. Hull, the wife of Major General John A. Hull, the legal advisor to Colonel Dwight F. Davis, the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, passed through Shanghai last week enroute to her home in Washington, D. C.

A son, Donald Arthur, was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. B Nichols at Manchester, New Hampshire last week. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols sailed for America recently and will return, in the near future to their Shanghai home at 102 Amherst Avenue.

Several Japanese were caught recently at Tsingtao trying to smuggle out of China a number of Buddha images. The discovery was made by the Customs authorities. The images were hidden in bales of cotton destined for exportation.

Recent advices from Honolulu state that P. Y. Chong, manager of Lau Yee Chai restaurant in that city is planning to build an Oriental Garden adjoining the establishment. The garden is being arranged by a Japanese landscape gardener.

Under instructions from the Ministry of Interior, the Peiping Municipal Government, has given orders that the properties of Yen Hsi-shan be confiscated in accordance with the regulations governing the confiscation of properties of rebels.

Dr. A M. Dunlop, formerly connected with the Harvard Medical School of China, has opened an office in Room 402, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Shanghai. His practice will be confined to diseases of the nose, throat and ear.

Announcement was made at Nanking during the week that Moh Teh-hui, the Chinese delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference, has been instructed to return to Moscow for resumption of the negotiations. Newly appointed technical experts accompany Mr. Moh.

The Tientsin Public Safety Bureau February 10 arrested ten alleged communists, two of them women, in the British Concession. Tu Chen Sheng, who is charged with embizzlement while serving under Gen. Shih Yu-shan, was also arrested in the French Concession.

Verne Dyson, for many years a resident of Shanghai, is making a name for himself as a lecturer in Manila, his present home. He gave a series of three lectures during this month on various phases of Philippine history before the Political Science Club in that city.

Eugene Chen Koo, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, has compiled a handbook containing the records of all Chinese students at M. I. T. in the past fifty years Dr. Koo is a candidate for the doctor's degree in chemical engineering.

Robert de Haas, Director of the Transit and Communications section of the League of Nations, who left Geneva for China on Feb. 4. has arrived in Nanking travelling via Siberia. At Mukden he called on Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang.

A special *Tokyo* dispatch to the *China Press* during the week stated that Mr. Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, may be appointed to the post of Japanese Minister to China, with a view to solving various important issues outstanding between Japan and China.

Judge M. D. Purdy, of the U. S. Court for China, and Mrs. Purdy are due to arrive in Shanghai next week on s.s. *Tjisaroea*. Judge and Mrs. Purdy left Shanghai early in the autumn, returning to America via the Pacific. After an extensive tour of the States, they visited countries about the Mediterranean Sea.

Mrs. K. S. Inui, representing the Japanese community and Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, representing the American Community, have been invited by the Shanghai Municipal Council to become members of the board of film censors. A Chinese member of the board also is to be named.

General Emilio Aguinaldo, who led the Filipino insurrection against the United States some thirty years ago, is announced to be departing from the Philippines for the United States in the near future. He will stop in Shanghai *enroute*. The local Filipino community is preparing a reception for him.

The new four cent Chinese stamps will bear the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and will be printed in green. The new stamps follow the regulations of the International Postal Union which provide that the minimum postage stamp for international mail (which in the case of China is now four cents) be of this color.

Judge Daniel R. Williams, formerly member of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, but now a practicing attorney at San Francisco, is visiting in Shanghai on his way to Manila on a business trip. He will address the Pan-Pacific Association at the Cathay Hotel Monday, March 2 at 12.15.

Dr. George H. Danton, formerly a member of the faculty of Tsing Hua College at Peiping, is now head of the German department of Oberlin College. A new book by Dr. Danton entitled "Cultural Contacts of the United States and China, 1784-1884" will be issued shortly by the Columbia University Press.

(*Continued on page 472*)

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

American Relations in the "New Pacific"

Survey of American Foreign Relations, edited by Charles P. Howland; Council on Foreign Relations, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1930. 541 pages with appendix and index.

This book is the work of various authorities, edited and supplemented by Mr. Howland. Of the volume 342 pages form a section entitled The New Pacific. In commenting upon this division of the book Mr. Howland writes thus,—"To understand the chaos which has been produced in China by the disintegration of the old order it is necessary to have some appreciation of the elements of Chinese social life and traditions. Some of the folkways of the people are presented and an attempt is made briefly to indicate the effect upon them of the impact of western civilization, aggressive, possessed of an irresistible momentum, using all the resources of large-scale organization—the impact of a mineral upon a vegetable civilization or of a locomotive upon a wheelbarrow civilization. Obviously not enough background is given to satisfy those who 'know their China'. A survey of all such movements would cover the recent labor problems arising out of industrialization, the progress of the peasant and of the women's movements, *the decay of communications*, the progress in the modernization of the army, the growth of the Chinese press, the obvious changes in the material culture of the people—such as the use of glass instead of paper for windows and the introduction of electiric power and lighting in the large cities. The aim is to suggest only that part of Chinese ancient ways and of the new movements in the lives of the Chinese which essentially bear upon their foreign relations." Instead of using the phrase, "decay of communications", would not "the continued lack of any adequate communications" be preferrable?

The first chapter gives the historical background of the United States' contacts in the Far East and is by Dr. Harley F. MacNair, whose writings we know so well. It is excellently done.

A chapter on the Emergence of Modern China then follows. It is written with sympathetic understanding and faces certain issues very frankly. "Whatever the West may still furnish by way of example—of what not to do as well as of what to do—the Chinese themselves have now definitely taken in hand the task of rebuilding their country. The foreigner will have a place as assistant, as advisor, as trade intermediary, but will no longer hold the place of moral or financial or diplomatic authority which has been his in the past. *For good or ill, the Chinese have taken charge of the modernizing of China.*"

Other chapters follow on Post-War Pacific Diplomacy, Economic Relations, Migration, and the First Test of the Pact of Paris in the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The third section of the volume takes up Post-War Financial Relations. Herein is a thorough discussion of the Young Plan, called by its author "neither a political not an economic solution, but a compromise between the two", and designated by the chief French delegate to the discussion conference as "not wholly satisfactory to any, but highly satisfactory to all". The last chapter concerns Alien Enemy Property.

There are many interesting topics treated in the book. One quotation from George E. Sokolsky is well phrased. "This experimental period is chaotic, as such periods must be, because there is a natural confusion of purpose and ideal, and leadership is not wholly recognized because it receives its sanction from no body beyond its own will. This process of unification of the mass and disintegration politically, occurring simultaneously, involves China in curious paradoxes. When a Kuomintang spokesman says that China is unified, while the machine-guns play a tattoo almost within hearing of the national capital, he is not altogether untruthful nor quite mad. For the unity of the spirit is evident in every phase of Chinese life except in political organization and administration." Chinese silk industry is said to be relatively antiquated. The amazing Soviet Peace Proposals are given, with comment. We would have been glad to see more than a passing mention of Mexican and Nicaraguan affairs, but there is really nothing of value in the book concerning those near-by, and often troublesome, neighbors of the United States.

The volume is excellent for reference now, but like many other such compilations, will soon be out of date if the Nationalist Party in China is able rapidly to push forward its urgently desired objective, abolition of extra-territoriality.

15 February, 1931. G. B. S.

International Issues in the Pacific

The Pacific Area, an International Survey, by George H. Blakeslee; World Peace Foundation Pamphlets, Boston, 1929. 224 pages with appendix.

Professor Blakeslee gives a statement here of such international issues which in 1929 remained to be settled. Some progress has been recently made, especially as to the question of new treaties regarding national equality with China. The author thinks Manchuria "the danger zone of the Far East" and has an excellent chapter on the tangled web through which the Chinese Eastern Railway runs. Japan, eager for Russian trade, yet wary of Soviet doctrine is well characterized and the desire for peace is discussed. Constructive suggestions here add value to the study.

For a concise, handy exposition of Far-eastern problems up to 1930 this is an excellent book. The appendix contains documents (treaties, statements of policy,) which are mentioned in the text and which serve to illustrate it effectively.

The Koran

The Meaning of the Glorious Koran, an Explanatory Translation, by Marmaduke Pickthall; Alfred A. Knopf, London, 1930. 698 pages.

This book is a unique version of the Koran as it is the first English translation by an English Muslim. The Koran is not supposed to be used in translation, hence the seconadry title of this volume which has won it a place and the rank of an "authorized" English version.

Mr. Pickthall has made a life-long study of the Koran and brings to his work a sympathy and understanding of Eastern thought similar to that which makes Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" so impelling a volume. Even with little knowledge of Islam one senses the sincerity of the translation. Mr. Pickthall worked on it for eleven years and also had the manuscript reviewed carefully by Arabian scholars in Egypt.

The format and type are excellent and the book is an attractive one. The notes throughout the book are helpful and show the trend of historical criticism regarding various passages under discussion.

Recent Pamphlets Received

La Chine Nouvelle is the name of a bi-monthly journal published in Paris by the General Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Europe. The December issue contains articles in English, French and German, C. Kuanson Young writes on the Political Outlook in China. Among other things Dr. Young writes: "The path of Nationalist China during the last four years has not been one covered with roses; it has had thorns in abundance. First and foremost in the way of national unification and rationalization, we find the radicals, the intellectual communists and laborites, the workers and peasants of South and Central China where the early Kuomintang propaganda, tinged with red, went deepest. Where this propaganda of 'down with everything' and 'up with the proletariat' went deepest, the upheaval was destined to be most turbulent, hence the terror and disaster of last summer in Central China, when restraining influences were lifted."

The *Visva-Bharati* Quarterly, published at Calcutta (founded by Rabindranath Tagore) discusses such subjects as:—Modern Movements in Islam, Cooperation in Bengal, Schools and Sects in Jaina Literature, etc.

L'Esprit International (The International Mind) in its current issue contains articles by A Papanatason, Nicholas Murray Butler. Alfred Zimmern, Clyde Eagleton, Ch. K. Webster, and Andre Tibal.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for January is devoted to a discussion of the coming of industry to the southern states of America. The south has made phenomenal strides in recent years.

A Guide to Peking containing 90 pages has been issued by the Peiping *Leader*. It is profusely illustrated and contains a description of all the interesting sights to be seen in this ancient city. A tourist map accompanies the guide book.

North China Market For Flash Lights

(By Harold D. Robison, in Commerce Reports, Dec. 22)

North China is a good market for American made flash lights and flash-light batteries. Although the United States has been the principal supplier of flash lights for several years and still has the largest share of the trade, there has been a tendency during recent years for increased competition from other countries, principally Germany, and some very keen competition on flash-light cases from domestic manufacturers. During the year 1929, flash-light batteries valued at $303,691 and cases worth $254,560 were exported from the United States to China.

Principal Markets in Small Villages

The majority of the flash lights imported into Tientsin are used in the interior districts. The principal markets are in small villages and towns where no electric light systems are found. They are replacing to a certain extent the use of lanterns for street work. Another use of flash lights has been on the various house boats and junks that enter and leave Tientsin.

Cheaper Grade Flash Lights in Demand

The best selling size in flash lights in North China is that using two cells. Due to the low purchasing power of the masses, ordinary lenses are the most popular, but lights equipped with long-range focussing arrangements are increasing in popularity. The largest demand for flash-light cases is in the cheaper grades, and cases that have folding rings by which they can be hung up or attached to belts are the most popular. This is especially true with those that are sold to the armies. Most flash-light cases offered on the local market are nickle-plated, black fiber, or gun metal, though colored celluloid and rubber cases are also used. The novelty colors that are possible with celluloid are very popular with Chinese women.

Domestic Manufacture Limited

The manufacturing of flash-light cases in Tientsin has not been developed very extensively. There are a few small metal shops that are turning out a few dozen each week. However, the manufacture of flash-light cases by Chinese firms in Shanghai and Canton has taken about 50 per cent of the trade that at one time went to American manufacturers. The present outlook is that as soon as the manufacturers in these two cities are able to produce enough to supply the market they will practically eliminate all American and other foreign competition. This competition is especially keen at present due to the depreciation of silver exchange. During times when the Mexican dollar was worth about half the American dollar, the locally manufactured flash-light cases cost about half that of American cases, while at present American cases have gone up 30 or 40 per cent, whereas the domestic products have maintained practically the old selling price.

During the period that the Canton and Shanghai factories were learning the manufacturing process, American flash-light cases were used as models. During the process of development within the last three years, the Chinese have learned to make a product which is practically equal to the imported article.

Competition Encountered

The present market in flash-light cases is divided between American and local manufacturers. The most popular brand of American flash-light cases retail in the Tientsin market at 4.50 Mexican dollars, while almost exact copies made in Canton and Shanghai sell for 3 Mexican dollars. These latter have two dry cells, each retailing at 40 cents Mexican. The most popular brands of Chinese flash lights range in price from 2 to 3 Mexican dollars, including two dry-cell batteries of American make.

Although the Japanese manufacture very low priced flash-light cases, they have not offered very serious competition to either American, German, or Chinese makes.

American Dry Cells Predominate

Flash-light batteries imported into Tientsin for the first six months of 1930 show those originating in the United States as being valued at 11,722 Haikwan taels, from Japan 3,397 Haikwan taels, and from Germany 4,432 Haikwan taels. Imports into China through other ports amounted to 62,461 Haikwan taels in value. It is said that at least 90 per cent of these dry cells imported through other ports in China are from the United States.

中國評論週報

The China Critic

Vol. IV January 22, 1931 No. 4

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

The Death Penalty

Russia's Treason Trial

China's Foreign Trade Association

EDITORIALS:

Likin and the Business Tax

The Return of The Belgian Concession

SPECIAL ARTICLES:

The Chinese Madonna in the Making
By Sun chi-Hsiang

Justifications of the Chinese Exclusion Law
By Henry P. Chiu

Imitation vs. Adaptation in Educational Reconstruction
By A. Gorden Melvin

ARTS AND LETTERS

FACTS AND FIGURES

CHIEF EVENTS

FROM CHINESE PRESS

FROM FOREIGN PRESS

BOOK REVIEW:

The American Leviathan-The Republic in the Machine age
By C. A. Beard & W. Beard

THE CHINA CRITIC

50 Peking Road, Shanghai.

(Telephone 10976)

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 462)

Finance Ministry's Efforts to Abolish Likin Tax

The following summary of replies from its correspondents in various parts of China, which appeared in the *North China Daily News* on Feb 10, indicatees the serious effort which is being made by the Ministry of Finance to abolish the likin or transit tax and substitute in its place a modernized form of taxation:

Amoy:—Reported to be definitely abolished, but effectiveness remians a question. New "Uuiform Tax" instituted, being merger of several former Special Taxes into one large bureau, supposed to equalize the distribution of taxes upon various forms of merchandise.

Anking:—Appears to have been effective in this part of Anhui from Jan. 1.

Changteh:—Effective in this district. "Consumption Tax" has been established to take its place on retail sales, amount assessed ranging from $1-$3 per thousand pertmonth, depending on the class of goods.

Chinkiang:—Reported to have been abolished, but our correspondent has no definite knowledge.

Chowtsun:—Effective.

Foochow:—There is a real determination to abolish likin, but it is being strenuously opposed by "vested interests," and this opposition is not easily to be overcome. This latter conclusion seems to be supported by facts, which tend to show that all sorts of goods are being taxed in all sorts of irregular ways; and it is extremely hard to bring the offenders to book, as they have many methods of getting the better of informers.

Haichow:—Effective.

Huaiking, Honan:—Effective. After several days' travel in the three former prefectures of Changte, Wehwei and Huaiking our correspondent's observations showed a good effort was being made towards abolition

Hangchow:—Effective. A nervous feeling that abolition is a precursor of a heavier burden in the near future.

Hankow:—Definitely abolished in Hupeh. Everybody thinks something is going to take its place in the near future, and stocks are being moved inland as quickly as possible.

Harbin:—Merchants from Tsitsihar state likin is still being paid in that district, though it is expected it will be shortly replaced by some other tax. Mukden merchants state the Consumption Tax still being charged and there is no signs of its being cancelled.

Northern Manchuria:—Orders to abolish have been issued, but local authorities have not yet done so on ground that they must have another tax to replace it. The Mukden Government has been asked that likin should remain in force another three months, but question has not yet been settled.

Country districts in Kirin and Tsitsihar Provinces are still paying likin and the offices are still working.

No likin taxes are being collected in Harbin, but there is a local tax on wine and spirits over and above import duty. Petitions being presented requesting the abolition of this.

Hongkong:—Abolition had serious effect on provincial treasury in Kuangtung and special taxes have been introduced to replace it.

Huchow:—Officially abolished but still collected. New taxes are likely to be instituted.

Kashing:—Effective. New taxes expected.

Nanchang:—Effective New taxes to be instituted.

Ningpo:—Effective. New taxes to be instituted.

Shaohsing:—Effective. New taxes anticipated. Still special tax levied on export of idol paper.

Tatungfu:—The second office which was run in connection with the P. O. for collecting dues on outgoing and incoming parcels arriving by post has now been closed.

Sianfu, Shensi:—Still early to speak of effects of order. In the middle of month the likin office in San Yuan was still functioning. Sianfu tax office has definitely closed down except for the collection of opium dues. The Office in Tungkuan is closed.

Tehchow:—Effective.

Tenghsien Sung:—Effective. But all packages from abroad bear Customs' duty and an extra tax equal in amount to the duty.

Tientsin:—Believed correct to say that likin has been abolished in 39 out of 44 points in this province, but in the majority of cases it amounts to merely change of name. The Consumption Tax and the five items to which the Consolidated Tax applies cover virtually every commodity formerly mulcted.

Tsinan:—Effective.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku:—Effective, but new taxes feared.

Tsingtao:—Effective in Shantung.

Wuchow, Si.:—Supposed to be effective, but only in name.

Wusih:—Effective, but reported new tax to be collected called the Yuen Nyih Soe.

Yunshan, Ki:—Effective.

Swatow:—As far as our information goes likin has been abolished in the Swatow district with one or two exceptions. An attempt has been made to replace it in the case of piece-goods with a consumption tax, and the area is full of rumours as to other special taxes or consumption taxes which are to replace likin, but it is difficult to obtain precise information.

Generals Still Detaining Many Locomotives and Cars

The Ministry of Railways on Feb. 18 again petitioned the Executive Yuan, Ministry of War and Commander-in-Chief's headquarters for a "drastic" order against the detention of locomotives, passenger and freight cars by various militarists in North China. Rolling stock belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow, Kiaochow-Tsinan, Peiping-Suiyuan and Peiping-Hankow Railways, totalling 13 locomotives, 42 passenger and 237 freight coaches, are still being detained by the various military commanders in Shantung, Hopei. Shansi, Suiyuan and Honan, besides those held by General Shih Yu-san.

The total loss sustained by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway as a result of the warfare last year is estimated at over 14 million dollars, according to a report submitted by the Railway Administration to the Ministry of Railways. The loss is attributed to the seizure of railway revenue by the troops, military transportation, damage to railway tracks and bridges and suspension of traffic service. The loss to the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways is stated to be $1,500,000 due to military transportation, suspension of normal communications and other requirements.

Claimed China's Population Now Exceeds 400,000,000

According to a dispatch by the Japanese *Nippon Dempo* service from Nanking on Feb. 12 the latest census reports compiled by the Ministry of Interior show that China's population greatly exceeds 400,000,000. The figures given are 474,487,000. Szechuen leads with a population of 47,992,000. Hupeh has 26,699,000 people. Following are the figures showing the population in the various provinces:

Kiangsu,	34,126,000
Chekiang,	20,643,000
Fukien,	10,071,000
Kwangtung,	32,428,000
Kwangsi,	13,648,000
Yunnan,	13,821,000
Kweichow,	14,743,000
Hunan,	31,501,000
Hupeh,	26,699,000
Kiangsi,	20,323,000
Anhwei,	21,715,000
Szechuen,	47,992,000
Shantung,	28,673,000
Hopei,	31,233,000
Honan,	30,566,000
Shansi,	12,230,000
Shensi,	11,802,000
Kansu,	6,281,000
Tsingha,	6,195,000
Suiyuan,	2,122,000
Tsitsihar,	1,997,000
Jehol,	6,594,000
Fengtien,	15,233,000
Kirin,	7 635,000
Heilungkiang,	3,725,000
Sinkiang,	2,552,000
Ninghsia,	1,450,000
Sikong,	8,906,000
Outer Mongolia,	6,160,000
Tibet,	3,722,000

Peiping-Mukden Railway to Build Wharves at Yingkow

A *Reuter* dispatch from Mukden on Feb. 12 stated that the Peiping-Mukden Railway Administration had decided to construct a new wharf at Yingkow capable of accommodating steamers of 2,000-3,000 tons. The railway will also build a powerful crane to facilitate loading and unloading of vessels. Yingkow is located near Newchwang

on the Gulf of Liaotung on the southern coast of Fengtien province, South Manchuria. The Peiping-Mukden Railway Administration is also working on a new Chinese-controlled port at Hulutao, also located on the Gulf of Liaotung.

With a view to promoting navigation with the North-Eastern provinces and competing with the Japanese shipping concerns, the China Merchant's' Steam Navigation Company according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch has decided upon resuming operation of regular services between Yingkow (Newchwang) and Shanghai and southern ports (Amoy, Swatow and Canton), The decision was taken following a recent investigation made by a special deputy sent by the Administration, whose report has satisfied the Authorities of the Company that resumption of the services is desirable. Initial expenses for the reopening of the Yingkow branch of the Company have been fixed at $6,600 and regular monthly expenses at $1,520. The s. s. *Tunan* which has been plying between these ports in former years, will again be assigned to this route.

For the purpose of facilitating transportation between China and foreign countries and to develop Chinese shipping, the Ministry of Industries has recently instructed the Shanghai District authorities to take the lead in promoting co-operation between various local industrial interests and the Chinese shipping companies. The Ministry suggests, firstly, that all Chinese industrial and shipping concerns should formulate some measure whereby they could cooperate with one another in the matter of transportation so that Chinese interests will be benefitted by the gradual development of industry and shipping. Secondly, a long term agreement should be concluded between the two major groups for all transportation enterprises either internally or between China and foreign countries. Lastly, the Overseas Affairs Committee of the Government should make it known to all Chinese living abroad that China is launching upon a program of shipping expansion and all assistance in this direction which the overseas Chinese can render will hasten the growth of Chinese navigation.

Japanese Submit Proposals on Manchurian Railways

Kae Ghi-yi, Managing Director of the Peiping-Shenyang (Peking-Mukden) railway announced on Feb. 22 that the Japanese have submitted their proposals to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria for a settlement of the long-standing controversy over conflicting railway interests in Manchuria. According to a report from Tientsin which appeared in *The China Press* on Feb. 22, Mr. Kao stated that the proposals had been forwarded by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to the Northeastern Political Affairs Committee for consideration, prior to the opening of official negotiations. An earlier report issued in Shanghai by the Japanese *Rengo* service denied that any such proposals had been made to Marshal Chang, or that early negotiasions were probable. According to the report published in *The China Press*, the Japanese proposals were substantially as follows:

1. That Japan will be willing to assist and cooperate with the Chinese authorities whenevey they are prepared to begin the construction of those projected lines for the construction of which agreements have been concluded between China and Japan.

2. Settlement of various questions relative to the Japanese railways running parallel to Chinese lines.

3. Settlement of various questions concerning competition between the Japanese and Chinese lines within the same district.

4. The question of converting the construction expenses of the Chinese lines, the construction of which had been undertaken by Japan with Japanese capital, into a loan to the Chinese Government.

It is understood that the "parallel lines" mentioned above are the Shen-Hai, Ki-Hai and the Sze-Tao lines.

Mr. Kao said that in principle it would be possible te agree to the Japanese proposal that competition between the Chinese and Japanese lsnes in the same district should be avoided, since in that case, both would be benefited.

As regards the proposal that the funds advanced by Japan for the construction of certain Chinese lines be converted into a loan, Mr. Kao said that it was also considered feasible by the Chinese authorities. He added that he had already instructed the responsible authorities of the various lines concerned to prepare all relevant data for reference when the matter comes up for discussion between the Japanese and Chinese representatives.

Referring to press reports to the effect that Japan has withdrawn the first two proposals and is insisting upon the discussion of the latter two, Mr. Kao said that the reports were absolutely groundless; because so far no formal negotiations had been entered into by both sides.

According to Mr. Kao, Mr. Kimura, director of the South Manchuria Railway, who presented the above proposals to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has left Shenyang for Dairen, and it is expected that formal negotiations will be opened upon his return.

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Mukden on Feb. 16 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other officials of the Manchurian administration were disinclined to open negotiations with the Japanese on the Manchurian railway question, the reason being that these affairs should be handled through the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking. The report also stated that the Chinese newspapers were opposed to such negotiations, hence it was unlikely that anything would develop prior to the departure of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from Mukden for Peiping.

Buddha at Nara Has Good Income Despite Hard Times

The Great Image of Buddha at Nara, Japan, earned entrance fees in the sum of 49,000 yen during the past six months. *Rengo* says that although the earnings show a decrease by something over 20,000 yen compared with the previous six months, "such big earnings are something enviable in the present hard times."

Exhibition of British Chemical Plant in London

The British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association will hold an exhibition in London July 13 to 18, 1931, of all types of plant, apparatus, instruments, constructional materials and general equipment required by the chemical industry and the numerous other branches of industrial activity associated with it. The exhibition will demonstrate the great advance which the British chemical industry has been making.

Dr. Edgar Knight Speaks at Shanghai College

Dr. Edgar W. Knight, dean of the school of education of the University of North Carolina, and a representative of the Laymen's Inquiry Commission to China, was the principal speaker at assembly at Shanghai College, Feb. 17. The speaker stressed the large and vital opportunities which Chinese students have in the reconstruction of China. "The purpose of all real education is to make this a better world in which men and women may live and make a living", Dr. Knight stated.

Chinese Ratepayers' Association Gives Notice of 1931 Elections

Commercial bodies and provincial associations connected with the Chinese Ratepayers' Association have been informed by letter that two representatives of each group will be expected to be present at the forthcoming tenth annual election of officers. The letter of instructions points out that qualification for voting requires the payment of taxes of Tls. 50 or more to the Shanghai Municipal Council in land or house taxes, or the payment of Tls. 1,800 house rent annually, in addition to taxes paid the Council. Five years' residence in the Settlement is also required of persons seeking to vote or to be voted for.

American-Oriental Finance Corporation Has Prosperous Year

The American Oriental Finance Corporation issued its annual report to stockholders of the company's activities during 1930, during the week.

The report points out the advancement of the company's financial position, new and improved location for offices and increased facilities for service. After deducting all expenses, depreciation and write-offs, the balance for dividends and univided profits amounted to $678,707,59.

A 9 percent dividend was paid in October and a final dividend of 3 percent was recommended.

The total resources of the Corporation on December 31 1930 announted to $8,895,195.18.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 467)

The hearing by the Court of Consuls of the suit brought against the Shanghai Municipal Council by S. M. Edwards, deposed secretary of the Council, has been set for Friday, March 6. The case will be heard by a court of five foreign consuls, headed by the senior consul, J. Van Haute, Belgian consul general.

The Right Rev. R. S. Sing, Assistant Bishop of Chekiang, the first Chinese to be raised to the Anglican episcopate will shortly retire. Bishop Seng received the degree of D. D. from St. John's University, Shanghai, and also from Wycliffe College, Toronto. Dr. Sing's resignation is to take effect after June of this year.

The third branch of the eighth district Kuomintang held a meeting during the week and passed resolutions calling upon the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang to take measures to bring about the suppression of gambling and opium dens in the French Concession, which it describes as a hotbed of gambling and opium dens.

A passenger and freight train on the Peiping-Hankow Railway was derailed and wrecked in the vicinity of Tungwangti Station of the Honan-Hupeh border February 15. The disaster took place during a heavy snowstorm. First reports of serious loss of life were later disproved. One man was killed, another injured.

Dr. Echstein, professor of Cincinnati (Ohio) University who visited Japan last spring for the purpose of gathering materials for the biography of the late Dr. Eisei Noguchi, a noted Japanese bacteriologist, is reported by *Rengo* to have completed the work and will soon have it published in New York. The work extends through two thousand large pages.

Dr. Hugh Cumming, surgeon-general of the United States public health service, recently ordered the release of twelve cured patients from the Federal Leprosarium at Carville, Alabama. Dr. Cumming declared that the release of the cured lepers from Carville is an indication of the great progress being made in the treatment of the dread malady.

A company known as the La Choy Food Products Company, Inc., has started an advertising campaign in the United States for the purpose of marketing Chinese foods, including bamboo shoots, water chestnuts, bean sprouts, chow mein noodles, etc. The advertising is handled by George Harrison Phelps, well known advertising agency of Detroit, Mich.

A. H. Coules, senior editor of *Reuters* and J. B. Rickatson-Hatt, chief correspondent of *Reuters* in the United States, have been appointed joint editors-in-chief of *Reuters* in London. D. C. Pendrigh has been appointed associate chief editor. Messrs. Coules and Pendrigh have been members of *Reuters* editorial staff in London for over thirty-five years.

Speeding-up of the railway service on the Vladivostock Moscow line will be formally proposed at the Asia-Europe Traffic Concerence to be held in Tokyo from May 5. At present, it requires 20 days to freight from Vladivostock to Moscow. It is hoped to reduce the freight schedule by a day. Attempts will also be made to accelerate the passenger schedule by 40 hours.

The annual meeting of *Finance & Commerce*, Ltd. was held during the week. W. Turner, presiding, said the paper had won for itself a recognized place in the business community and was gaining new subscribers both in China and abroad. The directors of the company were re-elected as follows: Messrs. W. Turner, F. R. Davey, V. Meyer, E. Kann and W. J. Hawkings.

M. Noques, chief pilot of the newly inaugurated Franco-Indochina air line, arrived in Marseilles Feb. 17 after having made a round flying trip to Saigon. He made the trip so as to prove the possibility of instituting an air-mail service between France and Indochina. The service-planes on the new route are scheduled to leave Marseilles regularly every fortnight.

Dr. M. Trautmann has been appointed German Minister to China in succession to Dr. Von Borch. Dr. Trautmann started his diplomatic career in 1904 holding various posts in Europe before being appointed Consul General at Kobe in 1921; after serving as counsellor to the German Embassy in Tokyo he was appointed director of the Department of the East in the Foreign Office.

55-572

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Strong — Business Done 5,300,000 Shares
February 25.

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Sat. Feb. 21	Mon. Feb. 24
37⅜	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	23¼	23¼
156⅛	104⅝	4.00	American Can	128¾	128⅛
101¾	25	—	American &ForeignPower	46	51½
76⅞	11⅛	—	American& For. Power W.	27	31
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	56½	57
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	198⅜	200⅜
130⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	120½	120
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	71½	77
81½	25	2.50	Anaconda Copper	40¼	42⅛
51⅜	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	22½	23
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	85¾	86½
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	65⅞	68¼
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	28¾	28⅛
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	10⅛	11⅜
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	45	45¼
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	124¼	129⅜
82½	32¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	50¼	53⅞
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	23⅛	24
44¼	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	20	20⅛
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	41⅜	42⅛
37⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	11⅞	11⅜
20¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	11	11⅞
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	2⅛	2⅜
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	98½	99⅜
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	11¼	11⅝
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4⅜	4½
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	98¼	101
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	174¾	175½
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	57⅞	60½
67⅜	16¼	4.00	Fox Film "A"	36¾	37½
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	10⅜	11½
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	52	53¾
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	54⅜	54⅛
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	43¾	44⅛
106⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	79½	80¼
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	39⅜	39
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	20½	19¾
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber Co.	51¾	50⅞
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	20⅛	21¼
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors,	22⅝	22⅝
75⅜	49½	4.00	International Cement	59⅜	60⅜
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3¼	3⅛
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	58	58
44⅜	12¾	0.60	International Nickel	19	19
77⅜	17½	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	36⅝	48
148⅜	48⅜	3.00	Johns Manville	76	75½
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott Copper	30	31⅛
35⅜	20⅝	2.00	Kreuger & Toll	24⅝	24⅞
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	27⅝	27
114⅜	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	89¾	91
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	62⅛	61⅛
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	18	17¾
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	18	17¾
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	24½	25¼
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	13¾	14¼
192¾	105⅛	8.00	New York Central	131¾	131¾
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	64¼	65¾
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor Car	11¾	11½
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	49⅞	49
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	63	63
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	7⅞	8
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	14⅝	15
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	86½	87¼
69⅜	11⅝	—	Radio Corporation	22⅝	26⅜
50	14⅜	—	Radio-Keith-Orpheum	Unq.	23⅜
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	47	47
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	58	58⅝
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	9¾	9⅝
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	19⅜	18¼
72	40⅛	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	51⅝	53
29¼	14⅛	2.50	Standard Brands	19⅞	19⅞
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	77	83¼
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	51	51⅞
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	25⅜	25½
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	34⅞	35
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	54½	54⅞
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	57	57⅞
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	14¾	15¼
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	66⅞	71
242¾	166½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	205	204
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	34⅞	35½
52	13⅞	.50	United Corporation	25¼	25⅝
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	17	16⅝
198¾	134⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	148¾	149⅜
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	72½	74
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	18¾	17½
201½	84⅛	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	100⅜	106¾
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	64¾	63⅜
			Call Money	Unq.	1½%

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Dr. James Grafton Rogers, dean of the college of law of the University of Colorado, has been appointed an assistant secretary of state, succeeding Nelson Trusler Johnson, now United States Minister to China. The new appointee will not, however, be assigned to handle America's diplomatic affairs with the Orient, as did Mr. Johnson when he was assistant secretary of state.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chen, who recently arrived from Europe paid a visit to Nanking last week. Mr. Chen maintains a persistent silence as to his plans or his views, stating that, as he has been long absent from the country, he wishes to make a careful study of the situation here before committing himself. While at Nanking he visited the Sun Yat-sen memorial and visited many of the leading officials, most of whom are old acquaintances of his.

Chinese merchants in Cleveland, Ohio, now have their own Chinese Merchants Association Building, recently completed at a cost of G.$300,000. There was a four-day celebration when the building was dedicated, including lavish fireworks, music by a Chinese orchestra and a gala banquet which was attended by local city and county officials. The first Chinese merchant in Cleveland opened a shop in the city between 1875 and 1882. There are now some 600 Chinese residents in the city.

A joint search by Japanese and Chinese authorities at Nanking, Feb. 16, of the Japanese steamer *Wuling Maru*, out one day from Shanghai, bound for Ichang, resulted in the discovery of eight packages containing pieces of light machine guns and short Mauser rifles apparently destined for Szechuen militarists. The cargo was removed and the steamer proceeded on its journey. *Rengo* says that a dispute arose between the garrison authorities and the Customs House regarding control of the seized cargo.

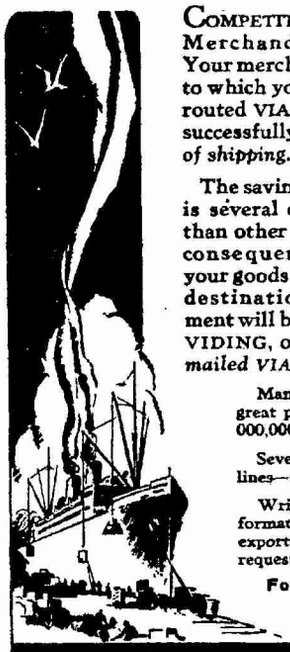
Commercial Attache Celebrates Tenth Anniversary

Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache held an official reception at his offices at No. 3 Canton Road, Shanghai Friday, February 20 in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Shanghai office of the United States Department of Commerce.

The United States Department of Commerce appointed its first Commercial Attache to the American Legation in China in October 1914. He was one of six sent out at that time to foreign lands to assist in the promotion of American trade. The Department of Commerce has now 59 foreign offices in charge of commercial attaches or trade commissioners. Of these, 12 are now functioning in the Far East. The Commercial Attache to China has four offices under his direction, namely, Shanghai, Mukden, Tientsin and Hongkong.

The personnel of the Shanghai office of the Department of Commerce includes, in addition to the Commercial Attache, Assistant Commercial Attache, Mr. A. Bland Calder; Trade Commissioner and Registrar for the China Trade Act, Miss A. Viola Smith; Trade Commissioner Edward P. Howard, a specialist in aeronautics; and Assistant Trade Commisioners, E. W. O'Harow and Paul F. Kops. The Hongkong office is headed by Trade Commissioner Granville Woodard, assisted by David Maynard. The Mukden office is under the direction of Trade Commissioner John J. Ehrhardt, assisted by C. E. Christopherson, and the Tientsin office is under the direction of Trade Commissioner Harold D. Robison, aided by Assistant Trade Commissioner L. C. Venator. Recently there was held in Shanghai a conference of the heads of the China offices of the Commercial Attache in order to coordinate the work of these offices.

HOLD DOWN
Your Cost of Shipping



COMPETITION is keen these days. Merchandise must move faster. Your merchandise, to earn the profit to which you are entitled, should be routed VIA SEATTLE, if you are to successfully hold down YOUR cost of shipping.

The savings occur in time—(Seattle is several days nearer the Orient than other American ports)... and consequent expense. The quicker your goods arrive at their American destination, the sooner your payment will be returned to you...PROVIDING, of course, that it, too, is mailed VIA SEATTLE.

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Seventeen transpacific steamship lines—six transcontinental railroads.

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 18th February, 1931.

This week announcement was made that Senator Key Pittman has introduced Resolutions in the Senate requesting President Hoover to carry out recommendations made to the Foreign Relations Committee by a Sub-Committee viz:—

(1) Negotiations with Great Britain to suspend Silver Sales from India.
(2) An International Conference regarding the use of silver money.
(3) An International Silver Loan to China.

Next day Mr. Snowden stated in the House of Commons that he "could see no justification for expecting the Governments concerned to maintain useless stocks in the interest of new production and that there was no reason why the British Government should put forward such a suggestion."

When Doctors of such eminence disagree it is useless for financial amateurs to air opinions: but it is encouraging to note that the British Government would be prepared to consider any practical proposals for taking redundant silver stocks off their hands.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Banks have been closed for the "Spring Festival" holidays.

Silver:—Opened on the 12th inst. at 12 3/8d and 12 5/8d. forward and G. $ 0.27 5/8, and closed on Monday at 12 5/16d and 12 3/8d. and G. $ 26 3/8. China is reported as selling: India has been a buyer with America inactive.

Exchange:—The Official rate for T.T. on London on the 12th inst. was 1/2 1/2d, subsequently lowered to 1/2 1/4d: Opened on the 13th at 1/2 3/8d, and reduced twice during the day to 1/2 and 1/1 15/16: On Monday raised to 1/1 15/16d.

On the 12th inst. the market opened steady at 1/2 9/16d. and $ 29 1/2 for T.T. on London and New York: 4 m/st Credits at 1/3 1/16d. and G. $ 30 3/8 nominal: Yen Cross rate 49 1/2: Yen 167 1/2: Gold Bars 742. The market was erratic and uncertain. After business at 1/2 1/16d. and G. $ 29 3/4 for T.T. rates fell away rapidly and at the close the best obtainable was 1/2 7/16d. and G. $29 1/4 at midday. Still further weakness prevailed in the afternoon and we closed at 1/2 5/16d. and G. $ 29. Gold Bars finished at 756.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 96,756,000 a decrease of Tls. 80,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 156,590,000 a decrease of $ 930,000
Estimated value Tls. 209,500,000 as against Tls. 214,002,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 12	Friday Feb. 13	Saturday Feb. 14	Monday Feb. 16	Tuesday Feb. 10	Wed. Feb. 18
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*		
T/T on London	1/3.411	1/2 3/8 1/2 1/4	1/2 3/8 1/1 5/8	1/1 5/8	1/1 3/4		
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 3/8 1/2 1/4	1/2 3/8 1/1 5/8	1/1 5/8	1/1 3/4		
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 9/16 1/2 5/8	1/2 5/8 1/1 11/16	1/1 11/16	1/1 11/16		
T/T on India	86,479	183 1/4 79 3/4	79 1/4 76 1/4	78 1/4	77		
T/T on France	794,875	749 736	730 704	704	710		
T/T on N.Y.	31,208	29 3/8 28 7/8	28 5/8 27 5/8	27 5/8	27 3/4		
T/T on Demand		29 3/8 28 7/8	28 5/8 27 5/8	27 5/8	27 3/4		
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		123 1/2 121 1/4	120 1/2 116	116	117		
T/T on H'kong	76.687	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2	78 1/2 nom.		
T/T on Japan	158.797	78 1/2	78 1/2	179 1/2	177 3/4		
T/T on Batavia	71.375	168 1/2 171 1/2	173 179 1/2	68 3/4	69 1/4		
T/T on Straits	180.375	73 71 3/4	71 1/4 68 3/4	203	202		
Bk's buying rates		191 1/2 195	196 1/2 203 1/2				
4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/4.260	1/3 1/2 1/3 3/8	1/3 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 5/8		
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3 5/8	1/3 1/4	1/2 5/8	1/2 5/8		
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	1/4.500	1/3 3/4	1/3 1/4	1/2 3/4	1/2 3/4		
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	836.4 6	1/3 3/8 800 758	1/2 3/4 780 760	755	760		
4m/s. N.Y.Lc.	32.833	31/4 30 3/4	30 1/2 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4		
4m/s ,, Doc.	—	31 1/2 31	30 3/4 29 3/4	29 3/4	30		

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12 3/4	12 7/16	12 1/8	12 5/16		
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.27 5/8 Tls.	G.$.27 5/8 Tls.	G.$.26 1/8 Tls.	G.$.26 3/8 Tls.		
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	756— Tls.	775— Tls.	781 10 Tls	795 00 Tls.		
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112 00 Tls.	112 00 Tls.	112 00 Tls.	112 00 Tls.		
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.0825	72.10	72.15	72.20		
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

BANK HOLIDAY — BANK HOLIDAY — HOLIDAY — HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.92
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 486 5/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 3/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 11/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/ 13/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands;

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Jan. 5.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth	*Yds.*	322
Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,878
Copper Washers	,,	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	47
Canned Asparagus	,,	99
,, Fruits	,,	42
Barley, Pearl	,,	9
Coffee	,,	5
Glucose	,,	144
Grease	,,	65
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,009
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	26
Ink, Printing	,,	226
Lead, Yellow	,,	90
Leather Cow, Patent	,,	10
Macaroni	,,	36
Margarine	,,	21
Oranges, Fresh	,,	80
Paints, Unclassed	,,	20
Paper, Bond	,,	20
Pitch	,,	310
Prunes, Dried	,,	24
Shrimps, Dried	,,	121
Sugar, Powdered	,,	34
Sulphur Black	,,	400
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	155
,, Prepared	,,	159
Ultramarine	,,	4
Chocolate	*Lb.*	700
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	111
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	319
Machines, Knitting	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	3
Leather, Belts	*Doz.*	60
Canned Meats	,,	18
,, Quaker Oats	,,	720
,, Sardines	,,	212
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	166
Coffee, in Tins	,,	307
Olives, Preserved	,,	54
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	64,057
Paints, Unclassed	,,	96
Varnish	,,	40
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 203	*G. Units*	10,376
Enamelled Ironware	,,	761
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	62,561
Motor-cars, ,, ,,	,,	6,415
Treature:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,689,736

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Jan. 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 15	*Pls.*	50.30
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,630
Horse Hair	,,	113
Feathers, Duck	,,	99
Soapstoneware	,,	111
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	565

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Jan. 7.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed	*Pls.*	360
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*G. Units*	149,798

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Jan. 8

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai *Bls.* 15	*Pls.*	14.56
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo	,,	1,820
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	118
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	80
Brassware	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	294
Feathers, Duck	,,	49
Interestines, Sheep	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	4,704
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	246
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	7,500
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	10,000

SILVERYEW, January 9

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ld.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	*Yds.*	685
Aluminium-foil	*Pls.*	31
Aluminium Wire	,,	8
,, Sheets & Plates	,,	241
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,986
Sulphur Black	,,	285
Tobacco Stalk	,,	819
,, Leaf	,,	12,190
Wax, Paraffin	,,	371
Clocks	*Pcs.*	144
Imitation Leather	,,	1,600
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	23
Turpnentine, Vegetable	,,	400
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,253

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, January 9.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai *Bls.* 80	*Pls.*	78.62
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc *Bls.* 15	,,	14.88
Wild, Dairen etc. ,, 130	,,	134.69
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 80	*Pls.*	79.06
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	87.30
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	9
Gunpowuer, Ningpo	,,	133
Brassware	,,	97
Wool, Sheep's	,,	105
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Embroidered	*Doz.*	2,419
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	9,512
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	44,600
Skins, Doe, Tanned	,,	230
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	6,000
Hats, Neora Fibre	,,	1,200

PRESIDENT PIERCE, January 9.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	792
Wire Shorts	,,	816
Asparagus	,,	43
Apples, Fresh	,,	15
Canned Awabi	,,	11
,, Fruits	,,	111
Ink, Printing	,,	64
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Oranges, Fresh	,,	11
Newspapers, Old	,,	750
Shrimps	,,	68
Sugar, Refined	,,	99
,, Cube	,,	17
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Lemons	*Pcs.*	37,400
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	685
Rubber Inner, Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	631
Sardines	*Doz*	1,200
Automobiles, Parts of..	*G. Units*	1,915
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	3,304

TATSUNO MARU, January 10.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristes	,,	10
Brassware	,,	76
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	195
Feathers, Duck	,,	57
,, Goose	,,	38
Oil, Wood	,,	599
Seed, Sesamum	,,	3,923

TAIPING, January 12.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Thread, Embroidery	*Pls.*	5
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh	,,	201
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13,242
Paints	*Galls.*	231
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 51	*G. Units.*	2,327

ASAMA MARU, January 12.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	1,680
Milk Sugar	,,	225
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	5,217
Motor Passenger Cars	*Pcs.*	4
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*G. Units*	854,959

COURAGEOUS, January 12.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanied:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	6
Pipes	,,	14
Tinned Wire	,,	87
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	46
Pipes	,,	10
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	766
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Sulphur Black	,,	311
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,379
Machines, Sewing	*Pls.*	150
Paints; Enamels	*Galls,*	22
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	417

STEEL ENGINER, January 12.

(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Wire	*Pls*	2,693
Pipes	,,	658
Tinned Plates, Plan	,,	403
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	550
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,605
Tabacco, Leaf	,,	2,567
Paint	*Galls.*	60

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 13.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	840
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,098
Apples, Fresh	,,	45
Flour, Wheat	,,	709
Milk, Evaporated	,,	41
Paper, Writing	,,	324
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup ft.*	141,280
Motor-truck Chassis	*Pcs.*	4

PLEASANTVILLE, January 14

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	1.03
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	84.60
Brassware	,,	51
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Eeathers, Duck	,,	144
Hair, Human	,,	230
Seed, Sesamum	,,	6,002
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	507
Wool, Sheep's	,,	226

PRESIDENT MADISON, Jan. 15.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Blr.* 300	*Pls.*	295.17
,, Chungking, etc. ,, 55	,,	54 80
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc. ,, 60	,,	59.37
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 87	*Pls.*	85.75
,, Shanghai ,, 3	,,	2.66
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 65	*Pls.*	63.92
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	55 00
,, Piece Goods	,,	2.76
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	263
Brassware	,,	33
Chinaware, Fine	,,	5
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	197
Feathers, Goose	,,	12
Hair, Horse	,,	67
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Soapstoneware	,,	80
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	2,000
,, Badger, ,,	,,	700
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	20,000

MICHIGAN, January 17

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	21
Feathers, Goose	,,	48
Nutgalls	,,	1,357
Hair, Human	,,	171
Oil, Wood	,,	9,076
Seed, Sesamum	,,	28,136
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	104

TAISHAN, January 21.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co)

To .U S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 12	*Pls.*	12 00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filatures:		
White, S'hai *Bls.* 20	*Pls.*	19.60
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	41.85
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	179
Young Hyson, Kiukiang, etc.	,,	183
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	17
Bristles, Assorted	,,	92
Feathers	,,	110
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	978
Intestines, Pig	,,	52
Wool, Sheeps	,,	155
Rubbarb	,,	15
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	210
,, Rabbit, ,,	*Pcs.*	9,800
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	14,255

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII **SHANGHAI**

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